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CONTADORA GROUP MEETS IN CANCUN, ISSUES STATEMENT

Summit Agenda

PA162100 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, 16 Jul (AFP) -- An official spokesman from the Mexican Foreign Secretariat today reported that the withdrawal of all military advisors, control of armaments, and a halt to arms trafficking in Central America are the main points to be analyzed in the first summit meeting of the Contadora Group.

According to information supplied by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, the meeting will try to discuss, among other things, the cancellation of all kinds of foreign military assistance, actions intended to destabilize internal order in other states, verbal threats and aggression, and the border war incidents and tension.

The spokesman added that the four presidents will establish an additional mechanism of contact with the governments of the countries involved in the Central American crisis, including foreign powers, to demand respect for human rights and the establishment of individual and social guarantees, since these elements are considered the basis of the conflict.

Interview With Panama's Amado

PA160103 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III at the end of the Contadora Group foreign ministers meeting in Panama City on 15 July; questioner not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Amado] The meeting was held to make certain reviews and draft specific reports that may be of use to the presidents in the work sessions they will hold in Cancun on Sunday. In essence, we did not seek to make any special declaration or to discuss any topic thoroughly. Our time was devoted to compiling everything that has occurred in Central America in the past few months, issuing certain opionons and comments, and pointing to certain gaps and subjects that must be covered and discussed within the Central American problem so that they can have all the necessary information to make a judgment on the work they are going to carry out in Cancun on Sunday.

[Question] According to reports from San Jose, the [Central American] foreign ministers allegedly were to reject a report issued by the technical group that preceded this meeting. Is this true?

[Amado] There is a lot of speculation on this. There is no clear basis for this due to the principles and objectives of the report drafted by the technical group. This group was made up of the deputy ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- and the five Central American countries. The document, which could also be called a report or a compendium of data, constituted an advance report in regard to various points of an agenda or work schedule approved by the nine foreign ministers, four from the Contadora Group and five from Central America. This document was not drafted with the idea that it was to be approved or rejected. It was not drafted with the idea of establishing specific lines of action. It was simply the result of several questions and points of reference that can be subsequently used by the foreign ministers to continue working within a preestablished program.

[Question] What issues will the foreign ministers turn over to the Contadora Group presidents this weekend?

[Amado] They are those included in the agenda that was discussed with the Central American countries. In this agenda, we referred to conceptual differences that must be ironed out, not only within the principles of international law but within a practical and effective approach that will be valid and will be followed up. We feel that the flow of weapons is a very serious matter that must be tackled directly with certain firm positions in order to stop it. To the extent that the arms buildup continues in Central America, to that same extent violence will prevail and increase. The ability of the countries to arm themselves not only means danger for peace and security in the isthmus but represents the use of resources that could be used for economic development and to tend to the social needs of each of these nations. Therefore, the acquisition of war materiel and equipment means a decrease in economic resources.

[Question] In diplomatic circles it has been said that the Contadora presidents will demand that the Central American governments sign a declaration expressing their willingness to find a negotiated solution to the conflict.

[Amado] The Contadora Group countries have made no attempt and have taken no steps to demand anything.

Sepulveda Discusses Goals

PA170325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said here today that the main goal of the summit meeting scheduled for tomorrow by the presidents of the "Contadora Group countries is "to prevent the possibility of a war in Central America."

He said, "in view of the regional situation, we believe that we must undertake a greater political effort to curb the deterioration of relations among Central American countries."

Sepulveda said that the technical document -- recently rejected by Costa Rica -- drafted by the Contadora Group foreign ministers in Panama had initially been approved by the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries. Sepulveda stressed, "it is striking that after 3 weeks a country should question the document, when it had previously approved it. Therefore, we invite this country to present its objections at the next meeting of the Contadora Group with the Central American foreign Ministers."

Sepulveda reiterated the goals being sought by the Contadora summit meeting: the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, arms control, an end to the flow of arms, and cancellation of all types of foreign military aid.

Regarding the recent Honduran request at the OAS for measures to "stop Nicaraguan interventionism," Sepulveda said that the Honduran aim was to "supply information on Central America to that international forum."

Herrera to Visit C.A.

PA180030 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2238 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 17 Jul (DPA) -- A Venezuelan Government spokesman today reported in Cancun that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will tour the Central American countries, including Nicaragua and Honduras, during the first days of August.

The spokesman indicated that the president's tour is linked to Venezuela's concern about the critical regional situation, but refused to say if Herrera Campins would act as an emissary of the Contadora Group during the trip. The spokesman did not specify the dates or stopovers during the trip, but asserted that the tour will include Nicaragua and Honduras, the real protagonists in the regional crisis.

Likewise, the spokesman pointed out that the Venezuelan Government expects "vigorous support" for the Contadora Group's negotiations from all the presidents of the Bolivarian and Latin American countries, who will attend the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth on 24 July in Caracas. The ceremonies in Caracas will be attended, among others, by Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo (Bolivia), Fernando Belaunde (Peru), Osvaldo Hurtado (Ecuador), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), and Ricardo De la Espriella (Panama).

Herrera, De la Madrid Extend Oil Pact

PA172140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrived today in Cancun to participate in the "summit" of the "Contadora Group" on the Central American problem.

Without any speeches or ceremony, Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid and Herrera went to a hotel, where they held their first talk before meeting with the remaining presidents to discuss the Central American situation.

The two presidents today signed a 1-year extension of the "San Jose Agreement" by which Venezuela and Mexico undertake to increase their crude sales to 10 Central American and Caribbean nations by 85,000 barrels. The document includes Belize, the new English-speaking Central American nation, as a beneficiary of the Mexican-Venezuelan oil agreement.

According to the agreement, which went into effect today for 1 year, 80 percent of the crude sold by Mexico will be of the light "Istmo" type at a discount of $5 - $6, or $29 a barrel. The rest of the exports will be heavy "Maya" type at $23 a barrel.

Purchase of Mexican and Venezuelan crude under favorable terms will represent a savings of at least $900 million a year for the 10 countries which are now beneficiaries of the "San Jose Agreement."

De la Madrid Meetings

PA171352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0810 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cancun, (Mexico) 17 Jul (EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has said that the Contadora Group presidents, who will hold an emergency meeting here to discuss the Central American problem, are concerned about the warlike situation in the region.

Presidents Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela will meet here today. On the subject of this meeting, the foreign minister said that the presidents will also assess ways of contributing to the region's economic and social development, within their capabilities.

On the first day of meetings with the two presidents who have now arrived in Cancun, the Mexican president examined the chances of increasing mutual trade and considered specific plans for economic cooperation. This was what took place in his talks with the Colombian president, with whom he agreed that it is necessary to strengthen the two countries' mixed commission and to call an immediate meeting of its members.

On bilateral cooperation, the Colombian and Mexican presidents agreed to continue their plans to create a three-way plan with Brazil to exploit Colombia's vast coal reserves for export to Mexico and Brazil.

The Colombian president expressed his interest in obtaining Mexican technical assistance in the development of tourist attractions in Colombia like the Mexican resorts at Cancun and Ixtapa.

Similarly, President de la Madrid reassured Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella of Mexico's interest in maintaining the San Jose Agreement, which, incidentally, will be renewed today with the signature of the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents at a ceremony to the effect. The agreement sets the terms for Venezuelan and Mexican oil cooperation with the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Text of Cancun Declaration

PA180440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 18 Jul 83

["Text" of "Declaration of Cancun Concerning Peace in Central America," read by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor; relay from Cancun via the Mexican Radio-broadcasting System -- recorded]

[Text] In view of the worsened conflicts in Central America, the presidents of Colombia, Belisario Betancur; Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid; Panama, Ricardo de la Espriella; and Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, decided to meet in Cancun, Mexico, today, 17 July 1983.

We analyzed the critical Central American situation and agreed on our deep concern over its quick deterioration, the increase in violence, the progressive increase in tension, the border incidents, and the threat of a war confrontation that might become generalized. To this we must add the rash arms buildup and foreign intervention, which comprises a dramatic picture that affects the political stability of the region, which does now allow the advance and consolidation of institutions that answer to the democratic desire for liberty, social justice, and economic development.

The Central American conflicts provide to the international community the alternative of decidedly supporting and strengthening a political agreement, contributing with constructive solutions, or passively accepting the worsening of factors that might lead to even more dangerous armed confrontations.

The use of force as an alternative solution does not solve, but worsens the underlying tensions. Central American peace will only become a reality to the degree that the fundamental principles for coexistence between nations are respected: nonintervention, self-determination, the sovereign equality of states, cooperation for social and economic development, peaceful solution to controversies, as well as free and authentic expression of the people's will.

The creation of favorable conditions for peace in the region depends mainly on the attitude and genuine willingness to establish a dialogue by the Central American countries, which have the foremost responsibility and exert the greatest effort in the search for agreements that assure their coexistence.

In this sense, it is necessary that the political will for understanding, already stated since the early negotiations by the Contadora Group, is clearly expressed again in the prosecution of peace efforts, so that they may become specific actions and pledges.

It is likewise necessary that other states with interests and links in the region contribute with their political influence to strengthen the means for an understanding and pledge themselves, without reservation, to a diplomatic option for peace.

The efforts by the Contadora Group have made it possible, so far, to start a dialogue with the participation of all the governments in Central America, the establishment of a mechanism for consultations, and the unanimous definition of an agenda that includes the most relevant aspects of regional problems.

These achievements, though still insufficient, have been encouraged by support from many countries, several organizations, and the most varied groups at the international level. They all agree that the Contadora Group's efforts have helped moderate the dangers and reduce the risks of a generalized confrontation. Their actions have allowed the identification of problems and causes of a scenario that today is expressed in conflicts and fear.

This generous support from the international community pledges us to persist in our endeavors and make all the necessary efforts for a cause whose noble goals more than compensate for any possible misunderstanding.

Encouraged by the broad spirit of solidarity of our countries with the brother peoples of Central America, we deem it necessary to hasten the processes that interpret the will for peace into proposals that, duly developed, may efficiently contribute to the solution of these conflicts. In this, we have agreed on the general guidelines of a program that will be proposed to the Central American countries, which represents strict compliance with the essential principles that underlie international relations and comprises: approval of political agreements and pledges that lead to effective control of the rash arms buildup in the region; the withdrawal of foreign advisors; the creation of demilitarized zones; a ban on the use of the territory of any state to carry out political and military destabilization actions against other states; the eradication of trafficking and transfer of weapons; and a ban on other forms of aggression or interference in the internal affairs of any country in the area.

In order to render this general program effective, we need to reach agreements establishing political commitments aimed at guaranteeing regional peace. These agreements could cover:

The commitment to put an end to all existing warlike situations.

The commitment for a top-level freeze on existing offensive weapons.

The commitment for a start on talks on agreements to control and reduce the present inventory of armaments, with adequate supervisory mechanisms.

The commitment to prohibit the existence of foreign military installations in their territories.

The commitment to give previous notice of troop movements near a border, whenever these contingents are in excess of the number stated in the agreement.

The commitment to carry out, as needed, joint border patrols or international supervision of borders, by observers chosen by common agreement by the interested parties.

The commitment to form joint security commissions to prevent, and if necessary to settle, border incidents.

The commitment to establish internal control mechanisms to prevent the supplying of arms from the territory of any country in the area to another country.

The commitment to promote a climate of detente and trust in the area, avoiding declarations which might endanger the indispensable climate of political confidence required.

The commitment to coordinate systems of direct communications among the governments in order to prevent armed conflicts and to generate an atmosphere of reciprocal political trust.

We also believe that simultaneously with the carrying out of this general program, the task of settling specific differences among countries should start with the signing of memoranda of understanding and the creation of mixed commissions that will allow the parties to develop joint actions and guarantee the effective control of their territories, especially along border areas.

These measures, aimed at eliminating the factors that disturb regional peace, should be accompanied by a great effort to strengthen democratic institutions and guarantee the observance of human rights.

To this end, we must perfect the methods of popular consultation, guarantee free access of the different currents of opinion to the electoral process, and promote the full participation of citizens in their country's political life.

The strengthening of democratic political institutions is closely tied to the evolution and progress made in the matter of economic development and social justice. We are therefore dealing with two dimensions of the same process, which is ultimately aimed at the achievements of man's basic values.

Within this viewpoint, economic backwardness must be curbed, because it is the root of regional instability and is the main cause of many of the area's conflict.

The strengthening of integrational mechanisms, an increase in interzone trade, and use of the possibilities of industrial complementation are among the most urgent actions needed to neutralize the effects of the world economic crisis.

Local efforts, however, must be complemented with help from the international community, especially the industrialized countries, through development credits, cooperation programs, and the access of Central American products to their markets.

The governments of the Contadora Group countries reiterate their determination to continue with the cooperation programs in favor of the subregion, and to offer their help to channel international support toward these economic reactivation programs.

Within these general guidelines, we have entrusted to our foreign ministers the drafting of specific proposals to be presented for the perusal of the Central American countries at the next foreign ministers meeting.

We call on all the members of the international community, especially those which have expressed sympathy with the efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group, as well as the UN Secretary General and president of the OAS Permanent Council, to contribute their experience and diplomatic ability to help in the peaceful solution of Central American problems.

For all these reasons, we have called on all the rulers of the American continent in the quest of the solidarity that we need. The chiefs of state of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela reaffirm the aims which have united our governments in this task of building the just and lasting peace cherished by the peoples of Central America.

Cancun, Mexico, 17 July 1983, Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia; Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico; Ricardo de la Espriella, president of Panama; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela.

Appeal to U.S., Cuba

PA180233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has announced that the presidents of the Contadora Group countries will immediately send a message to the governments of the Central American countries, as well as to the U.S. and Cuban chiefs of state, to join the peace efforts being carried out by this forum "with good will and determination."

Presidents Leave Cancun

PA180547 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cancun, Mexico, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid left Cancun tonight, after having met during the weekend to discuss the conflicts in Central America.

De la Madrid bid farewell to his colleagues at Cancan International Airport after ceremonies in which the national anthems of each country were played.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR SENDS LETTER TO CARTAGENA OFFICIAL

PA160508 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 9-A

[Letter sent by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to Edgar Camacho Omiste, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, on 12 July]

[Text] Doctor Edgar Camacho Omiste, coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, Lima, Peru:

Thank you very much for your telegram dated 1 July in which you inform me of your appointment as coordinator of the Cartagena Accord Board. This year, 1983, is a crucial year for integration processes in Latin America, not only because of the problems resulting from the international recession, but also because the bicentenial of the liberator, the greatest promoter of unity among the people of Latin America, will be celebrated this year.

I am aware that the board is preparing a document on priority measures that the Andean Group will implement in the coming years. That document will be very useful during the chiefs of state discussions in Caracas. I believe that the time has come to apply a strong dose of realism to our integration plans. We must promote intrasubregional trade to the utmost and take advantage of the opportunities of complementation and specialization that our economies offer.

In addition, I think it is necessary to define clearly the future of the sector's programming. We cannot afford the luxury of delaying the development of important subsectors that need to be changed because we are tied to some plans that lack flexibility to be feasible.

In regard to the legal area, it is evident that the start of activities by the Andean Court of Justice is important for the agreement's survival. The path of nonfulfillment and trade wars only leads to losses for all our members. The final objective of the plan should be the strengthening of all our members.

In the area of international relations, the Andean Group must take advantage of many more possibilities, like the fact that the group is at this time the largest importer from developing countries, with annual purchases of almost $25 billion. This negotiating power must be used to improve agreements on commercial matters with the United States, the EEC, socialist countries, Arab countries and Japan.

In addition, as a constructive act to celebrate the Liberator's bicentenial, may I suggest that the Andean Group offer a preferential margin to products coming from Central America and the Caribbean, without expecting reciprocity. In this way, we would give a magnificent example to the countries of the first and second worlds of how the development endeavors of poorer members of the international community should be supported.

I wish to send regards to all members of the board through you.

Attentively, Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia.

L.A. OIL PRODUCERS SEEK SUPPLY AGREEMENT

PA161953 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0849 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Quito, 15 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ecuador, the four oil exporters in the region, are trying to reach an agreement on supplying oil to the Latin American countries, government spokesmen announced today.

Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Gustavo Calindo has told this agency that the four countries' ministers in this field will meet in Caracas on 1 August. "We will meet to exchange technological and commercial experience in the field of hydrocarbons and to discuss regional energy problems," he explained.

Mexico and Venezuela maintain the so-called San Jose Agreement, under which they supply up to 160,000 barrels of oil per day to nine Caribbean and Central American countries for 70 percent of the normal price.

Asked if the four countries will supply oil to their hemispheric brothers, Galindo answered: "Of counrse; excluding the United States, there is such a possibility."

Coordination of Actions

PA160030 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0524 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 12 Jul (OPECNA) -- Oil ministers from two OPEC countries, Venezuela and Ecuador, and the ministers of Mexico and Trinidad will meet next month to study a plan to coordinate their oil policies in order to consolidate their influence in the world market. Their goal is to be an advisory committee, "not really a Latin American organization within OPEC'S ranks."

"This does not mean a weakening of OPEC, which includes Venezuela and Ecuador; quite the contrary. It strengthens this organization from the Latin American viewpoint in the common goal of protecting oil exports to an unpredictable market," a source in Caracas revealed.

MILITARY JUNTA ABROGATES DECREES ON UNIONS, PARTIES

PY151300 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2149 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (DYN) -- Herewith text of the communique which the Argentine Military Junta released tonight:

At 0900 today the Military Junta met at the Libertador Building, headquarters of the Army. The meeting was attended by the commanders in chief of the Army, General Cristino Nicolaides' of the Navy, Admiral Ruben Oscar Franco; and of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Augusto Jorge Hughes.

During the meeting the Military Committee was constituted at 1000 with the arrival of the president of the nation, Major General Reynaldo Bignone, retired, and the chief of the Joint Staff, Vice Admiral Carlos Busser.

Major General Eduardo Esposito, head of the Joint Northeastern Emergency Zone, briefed the Military Committee on the general situation in the flooded area, the measures implemented and the foreseable developments, and analyzed the requirements and needs that demand immediate satisfaction.

At the end of this briefing the necessary directives were issued to guarantee the effectiveness of the actions which are being carried out currently for the benefit of the flooded areas and to preserve the security and property of the flood victims.

The committee discussed issues related to Argentina's stand at the United Nations with regard to the Malvinas Islands, the draft law for the pacification of the nation, the overall situation of social services [of the labor unions] and the normalization of their legal status.

The Military Junta signed the appropriate resolutions abrogating Decrees 6 and 9 of the Military Junta, dated March 1976, by which political and union activities were temporarily suspended.

After discussing various aspects of the current politico-institutional situation and reviewing the agenda of Military Junta meetings for August, the meeting was closed at 1600.

BIGNONE HINTS AT EARLIER HANDOVER OF POWER

PY180125 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday said the military may hand power over to an elected government before January 30, as originally scheduled, provided the elected president asks for it.

"We have decided on January 30 because we thought it was appropriate, but if we are asked to put the date (for handing over power) forward we can do it, although we can't put it forward too much since the elected government will need time to set up work-teams and get acquainted with state affairs," Bignone told reporters attending a luncheon at the Olivos presidential residence yesterday.

So far no political leader had asked him -- "not even in private" -- to shorten the time period between the October 30 elections and the handing over of power, he added.

Bignone also said that the military committee agrees on the fact that the future amnesty law should cover the period between May 25, 1973, when the last Peronist administration took office, and June 14 last year, when General Cristino Nicolaides became commander-in-chief of the Army.

The president also stated that the government will analyze the possibility of lifting a ban forbidding former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to hold public office, but stressed that it would do so when Mrs Peron asked for it herself, "which has not been the case so far."

Bignone told the reporters that only a minor court obstacle prevented Mrs Peron from returning to the country and becoming the head of her party.

He also conceded he may meet with the Catholic Church top hierarchy "if they ask for an audience" but not with the church's social pastoral workteam.

Before the luncheon, Bignone led the journalists through the Olivos residence gardens and premises.

Also present were Public Information Secretary (SIP) Clodoveo Battesti, SIP Undersecretary Hector de Pirro and Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz.

Bignone, who restated the government's intention to lead the country back to democratic institutions, expressed his satisfaction at having decided on October 30 as the date for general elections. "According to the development of primaries, we will get to the elections in good time," he added.

"We had first considered an earlier date, but then decided to put it off for a few weeks in order to have ample time in case of an eventual emergency," he said.

The president added: "Everything is fine. Every day there are all sorts of public gatherings, and political meetings across the country have not resulted in a single death. There was only one in Plaza de Mayo during a December 16 demonstration and we still don't know who killed him and why."

CHURCH WARNS ON AMNESTY, DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY ACTS

PY160315 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 83 p 11

[Excerpt] Church authorities yesterday reportedly warned the Military Junta that the sanction of an Amnesty Act, which has been described by many as a "self-amnesty," would provoke a popular reaction "even more acid than that which followed the interforces report on the antisubversion war."

The subject is hotly controversial and the idea of an amnesty law has been severely criticized by politicians and other community leaders in Argentina.

In another development, sources said the so-called Defence of Democracy Act, which the junta is reportedly working on to issue at the same time as, or just after, the amnesty law, would not in principle involve the Armed Forces in anti-subversion unless police and other security forces were "swamped."

Sources said that while any eventual anti-subversion warfare "remained at a controllable level," that the Armed Forces would only "advise and give logistic support" to the security forces.

Meanwhile church sources speculated that Monsignor Justo Laguna, who heads the Espicopate's "Pastoral Social" team, "might have" warned President Bignone last week that an "amnesty law" would not be well received.

The source said the church bishops feel that "the principal obstacle to this law is that people will think it was drawn up so the Armed Forces can self-amnesty themselves."

The bishops are said to be in favour of a wide amnesty law sanctioned by an elected parliament when the next government takes over.

TEACHERS STRIKE, MARCH FOR THIRD DAY

PY170322 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] The 48 hour teachers' strike which began on Wednesday continued yesterday with a practically total participation in the capital and a rise in participation, from Wednesday, in the interior. However the strike proceeded without incidents. The strike was called by the Confederation of Education Workers (CTERA) in demand of better salaries.

The percentage of participation ranged from 100 in Salta, La Pampa, Misiones, Entre Rios and Rio Negro, 90 percent in the capital and the Province of Buenos Aires to only 45.2 percent in Corrientes and Catamarca.

A statement released yesterday afternoon by CTERA praised "teachers and their organizers throughout the country". The statement, signed by Alfredo Bravo, general secretary of CTERA said that the two strike days confirmed "the truth in the fight", and that the huge participation in the strike "confirms the representation of CTERA" as the National Union of Education Workers.

Last night some 1,000 teachers' gathered in front of the municipality building in San Justo demanding better salaries. Many children, dressed in school uniforms and their parents also joined the demonstration.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH UK

PY151820 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has denied the existence of negotiations aimed at resuming diplomatic relations with Great Britain.

At the same time San Martin Palace denied that Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has been informed about negotiations to that end.

The Foreign Ministry denial refers to an article published by a daily in this capital, stating that an Argentine official, not belonging to the Foreign Ministry, has allegedly been in contact with the head of the British Interests Department of the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires for this purpose.

LA NACION Report

PY151829 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 1, 16

[Text] Despite the secrecy being maintained, LA NACION has been able to establish that last week one of the diplomats that are looking after British interests in Buenos Aires asked for an audience with an Argentine official who has nothing to do with the Foreign Ministry.

David Joy, who is the head of the Department for British Interests of the Swiss Embassy, is the person who carried out the mission. It is common knowledge that this embassy is Great Britain's diplomatic representative in Argentina and that Brazil is looking after Argentina's interests in the United Kingdom.

The Meeting

The meeting was held on the premises of an important state organization, which is located well away from San Martin Palace and other places that are usually linked to topics of this nature, so the presence of the British diplomat was hardly noticed. Those who would have noticed his presence would never have linked it to such an important mission. The meeting lasted for 30 minutes.

Prospects

The conversation proceeded in such a way that the approach made by the British representative awoke the clear interest of the Argentine official.

Aware of the importance of the meeting, the surprised Argentine intermediary got in touch immediately with Foreign Minister Aquirre Lanari.

Interpretations

It can be asked why Great Britain is trying to start such delicate talks when there are only a few months to go until power is turned over to a constitutional government. One reason could be that the London government believes that talks started during this stage of the process will help the government that will be elected on 30 October.

Meanwhile, Margaret Thatcher's refusal to begin negotiations with Argentina, which was reiterated yesterday in London, could mean that Great Britain's purpose is not to make concessions to the Argentine demands, but rather to sound out our country's reaction to an attitude of her government regarding the Malvinas.

EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT TO EXTRADITE ARCE GOMEZ TO U.S.

PY160015 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Jul (EFE) -- Argentine justice authorities feel that the evidence supplied by the United States to extradite to that country former Bolivian Colonel Luis Arce Gomez is insufficient. This is what Argentine court sources told EFE. They added that Argentine federal attorney Alberto Daniel Priotti will to to Miami tomorrow, Tuesday.

The same sources explained that the information supplied by the Miami federal judge who asked for extradition through diplomatic channels is insufficient to grant the extradition or to make the former Bolivian interior minister stand trial in Argentina.

Priotti will also go to Washington to collect new evidence capable of confirming the charges of alleged connections between Arce Gomez and drug trafficking in the course of his term in office.

SOVIET PROPOSAL TO ELECTRIFY RAILROAD STUDIED

PY142340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA) -- The possibility of granting to a Soviet consortium the task of electrifying the Buenos Aires-Rosario branch of the General-Mitre railroad line was analyzed this afternoon by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Public Works and Services Minister Conrado Bauer.

According to reliable sources, since no official information was released, the meeting was held to discuss a trip which Energy Secretary Alieto Guadagni and Commerce Secretary Alberto Noguera will make tomorrow to the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation of officials of the two ministries.

The meeting served to discuss various aspects related to Argentine-Soviet bilateral trade. Special attention was paid to a Soviet proposal to electrify the General Mitre line from Buenos Aires to Rosario. According to this proposal local companies and technicians would participate in the project as supervisors of the foreign consortium.

DIPLOMAT RETURNS, NOTES USSR, FRG SUPPORT

PY162210 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1329 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (DYN) -- Upon his return to the country, Amado Listre, the general director of the Foreign Ministry's Policy Department, said that the USSR and the FRG "will continue to support Argentina's position in favor of holding peaceful negotiations with the United Kingdon over the sovereignty of the Malvinas within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar."

In a statement he made today at Ezeiza International Airport, Listre expressed his "satisfaction" over the support that these countries have promised to grant Argentina at the forthcoming UN Assembly.

The Argentine diplomat arrived from a tour of the Soviet Union and the FRG where he carried out a series of previously established "routine and normal consultations" that have been carried out for 5 years with the USSR Government and since 1982 with the FRG.

CENTRAL BANK UNABLE TO REPAY $400-MILLION LOAN

PY152311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Basel, 15 Jul (AFP) -- The Brazilian Central Bank today notified the International Settlement Bank that it cannot repay its debt. The repayment deadline of the Brazilian bank's debt expires today. This announcement was made here today by the International Settlement Bank, which last Monday announced that Brazil would be granted no new delays for the repayment of a $400-million loan.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW LETTER OF INTENT TO IMF

PY170336 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas confirmed in Brasilia today that Brazil will have to send a new letter of intent to the IMF. He explained to the EBN [Brazilian News Agency] the reason for this new letter.

[Begin Galveas recording] Figures have changed and it is necessary to make amendments in the previous letters. [end recording]

According to the minister, negotiations with the IMF are developing satisfactorily and making substantial progress.

MEXICAN, VENEZULEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT

PY160121 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Itamaraty announced today that Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda will pay an official visit to Brazil from 31 July to 4 August 1983 in response to an invitation extended by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

During his visit, Minister Sepulveda will attend the meeting to be held by the OAS Inter-American Justice Commission on 1 August in Rio de Janeiro. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco will also attend this meeting.

Thus, the three Latin American foreign ministers will have the opportunity to discuss the efforts being undertaken by the Contadora Group to bring about a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

FIGUEIREDO RECOVERY EXPECTED IN 4 WEEKS

PY162302 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo underwent heart surgery yesterday for implantation of a Saphena bridge and an artery bypass over a narrowed coronary artery. The surgery lasted nearly 3 hours.

The operation was performed by Dr Floyd Loop, chief of the thoracic and cardiovascular surgery department at the Cleveland Clinic, with the assistance of the president's Brazilian physicians Jose Salmito and Newton Matto. The physicians estimate that the Brazilian president's full recovery will take from 3 to 4 weeks.

FLOOD VICTIMS ENDURE BAD WEATHER, HEPATITIS OUTBREAK

PY151615 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Summary] The towns of Rio de Sul, Rio do Este, (Lougro do Alto) and Vale do Itajai in Santa Catarina State have some relief now. The waters are receding in the entire region, but there are over 25,000 homeless. In (Baior), 30 km from (Cambulho Central), four cases of hepatitis have been confirmed. Over 2,400 persons have undergone medical checks. Helicopters are flying over the entire area distributing food and medicines. State route BR-111 between Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul States has been cut near (Pizarras), a city on the Santa Catarina Atlantic coast.

In Rio Grande do Sul the number of homeless exceeds 30,000. The skies are overcast but it has not been raining in most of the state and the water levels of the main rivers keep receding.

In Sao Paulo round-the clock efforts are being made to assist the flood victims. Transbrasil Airline has been very busy and hangar 3 of Varig at Congonhas Airport has been receiving aid for the flood victims. The Bandeirantes Network keeps receiving all kinds of donations at the Bandeirantes theater. Tents, foodstuff, shoes, and medicines keep coming in and are almost immediately distributed.

TWO ADMIRALS REFUSE TO GREET GOVERNOR BRIZOLA

PY170257 Paris AFP in Spanish GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Jul (AFP) -- There was an incident between two admirals and the governor of Rio de Janeiro State, Social Democratic Leader Leonel Brizola, during the visit that Brazilian Acting President Aureliano Chaves paid to a navy unit.

Admirals Domingo de Mattos Cortez and Nairton Amazonus refused to shake hands with Brizola who was a member of Aureliano Chaves' entourage; they merely have Brizola a military salute when the latter extended his hand.

Brizila, who was granted amnesty in 1979 after 15 years in exile and whose election as governor of Rio de Janeiro State in November 1982 greatly annoyed military circles, had not confronted any problems until today in his official contacts with the military sector.

In an official note that was issued this afternoon by Brizola's press secretariat, Brizola states that the attitude of the admirals in question is not a personal slight but an offense to all the people of Rio de Janeiro State. He also adds that the navy minister and the other officials welcomed him with great consideration.

CHILEAN-ARGENTINE BEAGLE AGREEMENT POSSIBLE

PY142247 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Arnoldo Listre, director for political affairs of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, admitted the possibility of Argentina and Chile reaching an agreement over the dispute of the Beagle Channel before 30 January 1984.

Arnoldo Listre pointed out that any agreement which should be reached will be within the framework of the papal mediation.

The new constitutional Argentine Government will take over on 30 January 1984.

Listre has just returned to Buenos Aires after a tour through Italy, the USSR and the GDR.

In the Vatican he was received by Pope John Paul II in a special audience.

VALDES DECLARES OPPOSITION CAN FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

PY152220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2114 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Rome, 15 July (EFE) -- Gabriel Valdes, who was strengthened by his imprisonment, declared today that in Chile the "opposition is now much stronger and we are now capable of forming a government and a democratic regime."

In an interview carried tonight by Italian Television Channel Two, the president of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile and former foreign minister added that: "We will have a multiparty group with the parties of the right and the left."

Valdes, who spent two days in detention which caused an international reaction in his behalf, added that: "We have to develop a new administrative structure, of the state, of education; we have to begin totally anew. But, I am optimistic. I believe a democratic program can be forged."

He observed that the judicial decision that mandated his freedom "favored the fight for democracy. What we have done is a very basic civil act and this has been recognized for the first time."

"The people feel assured, as do I, that we have the support of the courts," Valdes noted.

The Chilean political leader expressed also his hope and his certainty that the appeal of his release by the government to the Supreme Court would not have success.

OPPOSITION DISCUSSES UNITY AGAINST PINOCHET

PY172130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0056 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Rome, 15 Jul (EFE) - Chilean leaders said today in Rome that divisions within the Chilean opposition are disappearing more and more in view of a common objective, that is, the ousting of President Augusto Pinochet.

The socialist proposal of achieving a "constitutional pact" among the entire opposition sector was discussed in a debate organized by the Chilean "socialist convergence" that was attended by Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Manuel Bustos and Communist Party leader Luis Quastavino.

Homero Julio, the "socialist convergence" representative noted that "there are real possibilities of achieving an understanding between the Chilean political forces so as to put an end to the Pinochet dictatorship and to lead the country to true democracy."

The three speakers admitted that in order to achieve democracy in Chile it is necessary to achieve a consensus that will encompass communists and the socialist "convergence" that groups traditional socialists such as Raul Ampuero -- who was also present in the debate -- the Christian left and other sectors.

This democratic agreement would be broader than the "Multiparty" Group -- made up of many personalities -- that called the national day of protest on 12 July by issuing its "democratic manifest."

PDC leader Manuel Bustos, who was expelled from Chile in December, noted that the PDC headed by Gabriel Valdes "is willing to seek a consensus and to hold a dialogue with the Communist Party about the social process."

As a prior condition for achieving an agreement, PDC leader Manuel Bustos said that the Chilean Communist Party would have to uphold its faith in and respect for democracy" and drop any hegemonic plans. He also hinted that the communists will be unable to be part of a possible transition government.

Communist leader Luis Quastavino admitted that there are still disagreements within the Chilean opposition sector but he praised the fighting spirit that the PDC and its leader, Gabriel Valdes, have shown in the last few weeks.

Luis Guastavino, who was the leader of communist congressmen during the Salvador Allende government, admitted that the Communist Party did not expect such a massive popular support during the 11 May national demonstration.

Asked whether his party was willing to split from those sectors that support an "armed struggle", Luis Guastavino answered that the communists support peaceful protests but that it has not changed its line in support of the "right to rebel."

The speakers showed some signs of unity within the Chilean opposition, such as, the establishment of a "national workers command" which will be made up of union leaders from all quarters, and the work of the "commission of 24" which will be in charge of drafting a new constitution.

Carlos Martinez, member of the "socialist convergence" told EFE about the success achieved by his sector by bringing together a Chilean PDC representative and a communist leader in a public debate.

UNIONS CHARGE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO DESTROY THEM

PY170215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 15 Jul (EFE) -- In a statement regarding the firing of union leader Rodolfo Seguel, the Chilean Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) charged today that the state-owned CODELCO the [Chilean Copper Corporation] "wants to destroy union organizations."

Seguel, who today serves his 30th day in jail and who has been charged by the military government with organizing the first two national protest days and with conspiring against the government, was fired from his job as assistant cashier at the El Teniente mine that belongs to CODELCO which is in charge of managing four of the largest national copper mines.

According to CTC leaders, "the government speaks of dialogue but by firing Seguel it is not helping to create the proper conditions for holding a dialogue that has even been supported by Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno."

Copper union leaders ask the public "whether the government believes there will be a dialogue by sending Sequel to jail, by firing him from his job and by not allowing him to be a union leader, and if this is the government's answer to international appeals, including that of Pope John Paul II."

POLICE CHIEF DISCUSSES DEMONSTRATORS' DEATHS

PY172144 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2344 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Pedro Espinoza, chief of the Santiago civilian investigative police, said today that "I do not believe that anyone tried to kill anybody intentionally." This is what Espinoza said about the deaths that occurred during the three national protest days that were held in Chile against the Chilean military regime headed by Central Augusto Pinochet.

In an interview granted to the newspaper LA SEGUNDA, Espinoza noted that "no one shot to kill. All shots (as a result of which eight people died during the demonstrations) were fired from a distance."

In this regard, Espinoza said that the people who were killed "were victims of apparent sporadic shooting." He added that "although these are really murders, these people were killed unintentionally."

Espinoza added that one of the persons, who was detained because of his alleged involvement in one of the killings on 12 July, had also been released since it was established that he was not involved in the case. He also noted that the investigations are being obstructed "by people who are interested in hindering the government and that they either, magnify or distort the news or they issue slanderous remarks against the government."

Moreover, the police chief denied reports of eyewitnesses who allege that they saw Santiago civilian investigative police shooting at people, and he stated that "all the shots were made by civilians. What is more, it has been established that in some cases that civilians shot at carabineros."

Espinoza also complained that "people do not cooperate and that they refuse to supply information to police." Asked whether there was a possibility that the shots were fired by policemen dressed in civilian clothes, he noted: "Everyone is suspect."

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS BLAME EACH OTHER FOR CRISIS

PY151850 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Jul (AFP) -- Infuential supporters of the Chilean military regime publicly blamed each other today amid a generalized atmosphere of social protest over the bad situation of the economy and the lack of a plan capable of guaranteeing a swift return to a democratic regime.

Some of the squabbles among the supporters of the regime are sad and pathetic, said Gustavo Cuevas, member of a commission which President Augusto Pinochet appointed to step up the drafting of the much-demanded complementary laws to the 1980 Constitution.

The months after the takeover by the Armed Forces (10 years ago), when the country began to move toward making Chile into a great, thriving, united and confident nation, are long gone, Cuevas said. We have the feeling that the moving force has petered out, he added.

Cuevas made these remarks in an article published after one of the most important leaders of the civilian-military movement of support for Pinochet attacked the right-wingers who, he said, are the only government party.

Federico Willoughby, former presidential secretary, said that they are the very same ones who one day expel fellow countrymen and on the next day call for their return; they are the ones who engage in shady deals while criticizing the lack of honesty; they surround the president and hide from him the true causes behind the dissatisfaction of the people. Willoughby said.

Rolf Luders, a former minister of Pinochet's regime, believes that Chile will have to endure difficult times. He indicated that without an iron-clad unity around national objectives, which must stem from a political effort, it will be impossible to expect the material progress needed by the country to preserve social peace.

Luders went on to say that Chilean per-capita consumption dropped by 25 percent from 1981 to this date because of the recession, and that it will decline 3 percent more over the next 2 years.

In a commentary published today, Luders indicated that without this sacrifice which requires unity we cannot hope to attain the much-desired recovery.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD ON IMF MISSION, FOREIGN DEBT

PY141811 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Central Bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has called the results of the IMF mission positive. He explained that Chile will be able to make a $120 million payment in the near future, following the agreement reached with the IMF and the approval of the operational program that Chile has implemented since March.

Errazuriz also said negotiations with the IMF are important from the viewpoint of the agreement on the renegotiation of Chile's foreign debt, which is to be signed at the end of the month.

The Central Bank president noted that economic indexes reveal that we are on the road to recovery, although this is not an easy task.

Concerning the renegotiation of the foreign debt, Errazuriz said that negotiations are about to conclude and lack only the approval of a bill granting the guarantee of the state for the public sector's foreign debt.

He said relations with the international banking community are clearly positive, because banks have lent their support to the government, providing the funds needed for 1983 and rescheduling the foreign debt repayment program.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR INTERVIEWED BY 'UNOMASUNO'

PA170005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (AFP) -- The Mexican press has published a claim by Colombian President Belisario Betancur that the Contadora Group "is still optimistic, because our efforts have met with worldwide response. It can no longer be said that peace in Central America means peace in Latin America, but throughout the entire world." Replying to questions from the Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO, Betancur said that the Contadora Group member countries "are accelerating their efforts, trying to keep up with the speed of the conflicts."

The presidents of Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, and Colombia will meet here this weekend at the Cancun beach resort to discuss the Contadora Group's strategy in the face of the worsening Central American conflicts.

Betancur said, "a disturbing factor is the increasing foreign intervention in regional conflicts -- which has sought to make the confrontation the epicenter of the East-West struggle -- and the tendency to assume inflexible positions." He said that "peace has many enemies, mainly the poverty and backwardness of great sectors of our countries." He said that "aspirations of economic progress, social welfare, and political independence are not solved militarily." He said, that is why "we have asked for the immediate withdrawal of all contingents of military advisers, an end to supplying war materiel beyond real defense needs and far beyond the economic and fiscal capabilities of those countries, and the elimination of logistic support centers from which the struggle is being promoted."

According to the Colombian president, the Contadora Group's greatest achievements have been the lessening of tension along the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, the achievement of an agreement on topics to be discussed, and "efforts to soften the positions of the parties in conflict." Betancur said, "we propose a peace that will make possible the implementation of democratic principles, political pluralism, and the people's participation in an open electoral contest." He stressed that this peace "must be the result of the development of undeniable principles of self-determination, nonintervention, and naturally, peaceful solution of international conflicts."

FARC PLAN TO INFILTRATE ARMED FORCES DISCOVERED

PA172245 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1545 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jul (DPA) -- The Colombian Army's intelligence services have discovered a plan by the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, to infiltrate the different corps of the Colombian Armed Forces.

Military sources reported that, according to a secret FARC document confiscated from an arrested extremist, the rebel organization planned to infiltrate several of its men into the Army, Navy, Air Force, and police to carry out espionage. It was also reported that the document reveals the existence of school to train guerrillas, located somewhere in Colombia, where the future members of FARC receive training in guerrilla warfare, explosives, topography, psycholocial warfare, and other topics.

The confiscated material refers to the FARC chief of staff's plan to increase the number of fronts that operate in many zones of Colombia, presently totalling 22.

Lastly, it was said that the document reveals a continuous supply of weapons to the guerrillas, mainly coming from Panama, which arrive in Colombian territory via sea and air. This has led to increased naval and air patrols on the border with Panama in order to stop the rebels from receiving the shipments.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

PA151706 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 13-C

[Article by Leonel Fierro T.]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloredo Caicedo has announced that the Colombian Government will comply with the extradition treaty signed with the United States because "it is a serious instrument" and a valid law.

Despite criticism of the treaty arising in some legal and political sectors that feel that it violates the constitution and our national sovereignty, Lloreda Caicedo said that "it is a law of the republic, approved by Congress during President Turbay's administration." He pointed out that the treaty, "negotiated in part by Virgilio Barco Vargas, who was ambassador [to the United States] at the time, is a serious instrument, and although there may be debate as to whether it acts against our nationals, it also states that Colombia can request the extradition of an American who has committed certain crimes in our territory."

In his speech at a forum on international politics at the Piloto library in Medellin, Lloreda Caicedo explained that, from the Colombian point of view, extradition implies a consultation with the supreme court, but he warned that the court's ruling is not binding.

"The government," he said, "decides whether extradition is to be granted or not," adding that, for the crimes specified in the treaty, extradition "is mandatory up to a certain point." Lloreda Caicedo said, "we are going to comply with the treaty because it is a law." He admitted, however, that this law may be modified through negotiations between the parties involved or by a statement from one of the two countries that signed the treaty. He said that, if this should happen, the treaty would cease to be effective at the end of six months.

BRIEFS

NEW BUSINESS MAGAZINE -- The monthly business magazine NEGOCIOS will begin publication in July. A special ceremony will be held today at Hotel Tequendama to launch it. The magazine will deal with topics of interest to the business world. Its president and editorial director is Raul Aguilar Rodas and its general manager is Juan David Aguilar. [Summary] [Bogota EL SICLO in Spanish 11 Jul 83 p 13 PA]

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS -- Two detectives of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, were seriously wounded while trying to arrest a group of cocaine traffickers. The arrested traffickers are Euclides Linares Ulloa, alias "Mauricio," and Ramiro Gonzalez, who owned the drug. A third trafficker, Maria Ines Gonzalez, is still at large; she was the main contact and carrier, often hiding the drug under a poncho. [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 3 PA]

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS BAHIA NEGRA SITUATION

PY152316 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 12

[Excerpt] During a cermony yesterday in the Boqueron room of the Paraguayan Chaco war veterans headquarters, the defense minister, Major General Marcial Samaniego, was asked by HOY about insistent reports from La Paz, Bolivia, that state that our country has deployed 2,500 men, four armed helicopters, and two gunboats to Bahia Negra. Answering this question, General Samaniego noted that "I am not that well-informed about these reports, but all I can say is that there is nothing going on."

Asked about the presence of armed helicopters and gun boats in Bahia Negra, the defense minister noted that Bahia Negra is a Navy base, therefore, the presence of defense materiel is only natural. Nevertheless, this does not mean that they are there for any other reasons. I reassert that there is nothing going on."

Regarding the incidents last Saturday in which four Paraguayans were killed in a clash with Bolivian troops, General Samaniego said that the situation is normal and that nothing out of the ordinary has been registered. Moreover, he said that the fact that there are Paraguayan soldiers in Bahia Negra should not surprise anyone since Bahia Negra is part of national territory and there has always been a military base is Bahia Negra.

Bolivian Envoy's Remarks

PY142019 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 6

[Excerpt] Raul Botelho Gosalvez, who was recently accredited as Bolivian ambassador to Paraguay, has stated: "If we kicked Che Guevara, who was carrying out an adventure for Castro, out of Bolivia, then we will also not permit communist individuals to disseminate their ideas throughout Bolivian territory." He thus denied the alleged installing of a radio transmitter that would be used by Cubans and Nicaraguans to disseminate Marxist slogans.

Ambassador Botelho also referred to the rumors about an incident on the Paraguayan-Bolivian border in which four Paraguayans allegedly died. "I am afraid that there is some fantasy in this. Anyway, I have asked my government to send me concrete information so that I can clear away the concern, which is not only your concern, but ours also."

Botelho stated that "that the alleged meeting between the commander of the 5th Division with Paraguayans, who -- according to what is said -- entered in masse into Bolivian territory, could not have occurred. No such thing happened. Therefore, I find it difficult that Paraguayans could have died."

The diplomat termed the rumors of the alleged incident and of the very powerful radio transmitter as "absurd. Regarding all this, it is my belief that the persons who are behind these fantasies should be sought and their objective should also be discovered."

COLORADO PARTY JUNTA DEFENDS LAW 209

PY141713 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 4

[Excerpts] The honorable government junta of the Colorado Party yesterday held a meeting of great political significance, with the presence of its president, Dr Juan Ramon Chaves. The main subjects were a valuable and deep analysis of Law No 209 convincing expositions regarding its application by the government in the cases of some recent measures taken against persons and a local radio station; and the need to update the penal code, etc. Other topics were also discussed, such as the approval of the assemblies recently held by the 25 Colorado sectional organizations of this capital.

Dr Juan Ramon Chaves gave a lengthy and skillful explanation, supported with documents he showed, of the enforcement of Law No 209 for the Defense of Public Peace and the Freedom of Persons. In this connection, he said that a malicious campaign is being mounted.

This law was promulgated because of the international situation then reigning. It is part of the tenacious and bloodless struggle of democracy which defends itself against the attacks of international communism. Attacks, kidnappings, murders, etc. make it necessary that adequate legal instruments should be available to face this worldwide reality.

The party president pointed out that there are clear provisions in the Constitution in this regard, stating that the Constitution does not permit the presence in this country of political parties which seek to destroy the democratic system. The tentacles of the Soviets are attacking the democratic regimes.

Terrorism has brought to the fore a deep juridical problem at several international meetings and that problem has been thoroughly discussed. The independence of the countries and the sovereignty of their actions have made it impossible to apply common legislation, but each government has been given a free hand to make laws on how to face terrorism. Terrorism is the means by which the Soviets wish to destroy free countries, and to that end they employ kidnappings, murders, and all types of coups.

In view of this situation, and without contradicting the spirit and content of most of the penal code, Law No 209 was promulgated on 10 September 1970 in order to prevent those evils, rather than curing them. I have in hand other similar codes, such as those of Argentina, Spain, and Uruguay, which also make provisions against subversion. In Paraguay, we defend the population by preventing those evils, rather than repressing them.

He said: "Our constitution expressly stipulates that no form of government other than representative democracy is allowed, the republican system. It is therefore necessary to arm the population juridically for the defense of democracy and our way of living. We defend the nation in order to live in peace. Because of our legal provisions, we do not have here the evils of other countries. Here there are no attacks on embassies, or hijackings of commercial planes, etc. Those crimes are committed in other countries, because their laws are not firm enough. They are now suffering from the consequences of these actions which are exported by Cuba which, again, serve the interests of the Soviets."

The local radio station Nanduti has lately used all kinds of pretext to stir up the people and set them at odds with authority. It has been doing this in an irresponsible manner through open microphones. This happened in the case of the medical doctors who were detained. Radio Nanduti insisted that it should be said that they were tortured, which they were not.

That is a lie. The one who was expelled from the country was a citizen who entered the medical school as a student as a courtesy and who has a long prison record in Argentina.

Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro, first vice president of the government junta and interior ministry, made a forceful, clear, and straightforward speech. First he reminded those present of an article on Law No 209, published in a morning paper which calls itself independent. This article in last Sunday's issue, signed by an individual who is, unfortunately, a member of our party, Gonzalez Delvalle, calls us the generation of Law No 209. We Colorados call them the generation of mercenaries in the era of Coloradism with Stroessner.

He then took up the subject of the suspension of Radio Nanduti, saying that fellow members of the government junta had long ago expressed to him their concern at the need to intervene regarding the Super Onda program with its open microphone feature. This program is typical of anonymous statements, because the listener phones and makes indiscriminate accusations against anyone, without identifying himself or doing so without duly proving his identity. We have punished for 30 days this bearded and sinister Humberto Rubin and his radio station, precisely by applying the Constitution of the nation. Public order was being disturbed. Article 73 of the Constitution clearly refers to the press without a responsible leadership.

Minister Montanaro stated that Radio Nanduti, from its microphones, stirred up the students of the engineering and medical colleges after they had decided to lift their strike.

The law is obeyed here, the government obeys the law, he said, and a clear example of this fact is that Cuevas is now free because of a court decision. This is the best proof that the law is respected. The buses of innocent persons are not burned here, nor are young people machinegunned. Here we take action against subversion, against those who want to disrupt order.

Here we defend the state of law, we defend public peace and we defend the days of peace and progress that we enjoy thanks to the Colorado Government of President Stroessner. Here we no longer have mothers crying over the violent deaths of their sons and we no longer decry attacks against garrisons. Peace reigns, the people are aware of this peace, and this is what President Stroessner's government is defending and will defend.

Public opinion is not gagged, which is something that is being said somewhere out there. Public opinion has its channels through which it can make known its concerns. The opposition has newspapers, which state that they are independent, and the opposition parties also have newspapers, such as the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, which has its newspaper that appears and disappears whenever the party wants it to, and all of this without control or censorship. Therefore, if it ceases publication, it is because no one is interested in it, and because it does not sell.

"Of what independent press are these people talking aobut, these people who every day dedicate entire pages to attacking the government, and they even attack it when the rivers flood. They have the government's full guarantee and they have dollars at preferential prices to import their paper. They obtain $8 million at preferential prices; $4 million are used to purchase paper and the other $4 million goes into the coffers of the owners of the newspapers."

The minister also referred to a statement made by Levi Ruffinelly, who said in an interview with Radio Nanduti that the government, through the Interior Ministry, is responsible for the splintering of the opposition parties.

This is the kind of thing that this radio lent itself to, he said. And why should the Colorado Party be blamed for the splintering in the Liberal Party?

We have now intervened Radio Nanduti and we will intervene those newspapers that have the intention of disrupting order, because the people want peace, they want order.

General Alfredo Stroessner is aware that he guards the republic's peace and that he can count on the Colorado Party to guarantee the life, freedom, and health of the people. These benefits of the republic are enjoyed here; even our adversaries enjoy them.

I want to say that we take full responsibility for what we do when we are carrying out our jobs and we only render an account of our actions to the party. If we say we are going to take action, then we take action and we will take more energetic action if it is necessary, because we are here to defend the people against the subversives and the terrorists.

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE ORDERS DOCTOR'S RELEASE

PY170211 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 18

[Excerpt] Yesterday Criminal Court Judge Sixto Milciades Rivas Soler ordered the release of Dr. Carlos Adalberto Cuevas, one of the physicians arrested on Wednesday, 22 June, by members of the police force, subject to the ordinary court and charged with alleged violation of Law No 209. While testifying yesterday Cuevas pleaded innocent and the judge decided to release him.

In his ruling, which is endorsed by Pedro Silvero, Judge Rivas Soler stated that the requirements established by Article No 337 of the Penal Code to continue holding Cuevas under arrest were not fulfilled; therefore, he decided to order his release.

The prison director will be notified about the judge's ruling so that it may be fulfilled.

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN AYACUCHO

PY160303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Ayacucho, Jul 15 (AFP) -- The Peruvian Military-Political Command has prohibited, until the end of July, all public and private meetings in Ayacucho "because the Shining Path terrorists will try to disrupt public order and act against life and property". The order was part of a communique which the Command, headed by General Clemente Noel, released this afternoon and which indicated that church meetings are also prohibited; however, mass may be celebrated until 2200, at the latest.

Havana Cites LA PRENSA

PA162010 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] According to Lima's morning paper LA PRENSA, members of the clandestine Shining Path armed group attached the San Juan Bautista District assembly building, as well as business establishments in the city of Ayacucho, with incendiary bombs. The newspaper adds that two young people detonated two bombs in a hotel hallway, while another bomb went off at the Popular Bank's headquarters.

Independent Peruvian magazines and newspapers described statements by government officials, who accused international news agencies of broadcasting negative reports on the Peruvian situation, as authoritarian.

HAVANA NOTES CHARGES AGAINST SHINING PATH

PA170425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] General Clemente Noel Moral, chief of the Military-Political Command of the emergency zone in the Peruvian department of Ayacucho, has presented charges against 10 persons before a Peruvian district attorney, accusing them of leading the guerrilla group Shining Path and being responsible for 300 murders and innumerable subversive acts.

According to reports by EL OBSERVADOR, edited in Lima, the accused persons include the group's leader, Abimael Guzman; his second-in-command, Julio Cesar Mezzich Izaguirre; the senior member of Ayacucho's college of lawyers, Efrain Morote; the rector of Huamanga University, Victor Diaz Leon; and Judge Mario Calvacanti. The newspaper stressed that the unexpected accusation by General Noel Moral created a climate of tense expectation in Lima, and described it as a resolute statement on the initiation of actions against the officials in that Peruvian city.

The news was received with concern among parliamentary circles in Lima. Senator Enrique Bernal termed the accusation exaggerated and out of proportion. He expressed hope that the Peruvian Government Ministry will act with independence, caution, and serenity in this case in order to avoid repeating previous abuses.

Other reports reveal that the Peruvian Government has reorganized the national commission for information abroad, reportedly with the intention of countering misinterpretation of news concerning attacks and armed aggressions in the country.

HOLDUP, ARRESTS IN LIMA, CLASH IN CANGALLO

PA151936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] An armed group held up a bank in downtown Lima on Thursday. Before it managed to escape, police wounded and captured one of the group's members. According to the police report, the group, three men and a woman, had entered the bank chanting slogans in favor of the clandestine Shining Path armed organization.

In Cangallo, Ayacucho, three young people, including a woman, died in a clash with the police.

According to other reports, in the course of its investigation of the attack staged on Monday against the headquarters of the government party, Popular Action, the police have detained some 20 young APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] members. University professor Luis Portugal, who was one of those arrested, said upon his release that he had been handcuffed, hung by his hands, and tortured by the police, who in this way tried to make him admit that he is a Shining Path instructor.

DEATH THREATS RECEIVED BY LEFTIST DEPUTY

PA151947 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Javier Diez Canseco, a deputy from the Peruvian United Left Coalition, charged in Lima that he and his family have received death threats. He also said that Deputy Agustin Haya's children are being persecuted by unidentified people. Diez Canseco blamed military intelligence services for the death threats that he has been receiving via phone calls, which he claims are part of a psychological war. Deputy Diez Canseco also accused General Clemente Nunez, Ayacucho's political-military commander, of being responsible for murder, kidnappings, and other crimes perpetrated during operations against armed groups in the area.

GENERAL ON AID TO ARGENTINA DURING FALKLANDS WAR

PY142150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0225 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Jul (TELAM-PL) -- During a press conference, a high-ranking officer of the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) stated that the FAP feels proud because it helped the Argentine Air Force during the Malvinas war. General Cesar Gonzalo Luzza, director of the FAP's officers school, noted that his country gave logistical support to the Argentine Air Force during the Malvinas conflict.

General Luzza declined to elaborate on the scope of Peruvian support to Argentina. He refused to comment on the statement of a journalist who said that Peru sent 12 fighter planes to Argentina to fight the Malvinas war.

The Peruvian officer said that support to Argentine was given in accordance with a Latin-Americanist attitude of support for a Latin American country that had been attacked by a power from outside the continent. The support was granted within a collective commitment to defend the Pan-American system.

ARMED FORCES GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS COMMUNIQUE

PY152335 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Armed Forces Government Communique released on 15 July in Montevideo -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of well known events aimed at increasing social tension caused by negative economic and political situations:

Bearing in mind that the timetable for the democratic institutionalization of the country promised by the government and the Armed Forces provides for the holding of national elections in 1984, pursuant to the promulgation of a new constitution in 1983;

Whereas, after the party conventions had been held and party executive boards appointed a dialogue was launched between the representatives of said parties and the Armed Forces, a dialogue suspended by a unilateral decision of the political parties;

The government of the nation and the Armed Forces wish to inform the people that:

1. They still propose to call national elections for Novemenber 1984 and to transfer power in March 1985;

2. Unless the political parties take practical steps to reiterate their interst in participating in the drafting of the new constitution, the government and the Armed Forces will promulgate said constitution, including such laws and regulations as necessary to eliminate the shortcomings of the 1967 Constituion, shortcomings which allowed the serious disruptions which the country experienced in the recent past.

This decision is based mainly on the fact that the exceptional laws which will be included in the constitution will be administered and applied by a government democratically elected by the Uruguayan people.

Further Details

PY152159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2002 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Jul (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military regime today confirmed that elections will be called for November 1984 and that power will be turned over to civilians in March 1985. The military also promisied that the Constitution will be reformed with or without the support of the politicians.

This decision, made after a lengthy meeting between the Uruguayan president, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, and the Council of Armed Forces Generals will be officially conveyed to the citizenry tonight by means of a radio and television network.

At noon today President Alvarez met with the directors of Montevideo news media and confirmed this report as well as the desire of the regime to democratize the nation. This confirmation arrived after the dialogue with the representatives of political parties rehabilitated by the regime had been suspended.

According to the communique which will be released tonight, and of which EFE obtained some advance quotes from official sources, the Constitution will be reformed by the government and the Armed Forces alone "unless the political parties take practical steps to reiterate their interest in the drafting of the new constitution."

According to the government, the military will introduce the laws that, in their opinion, will be indispensable to compensate for the basic deficiences of the 1967 Constitution.

The official communique adds that "this decision has been based essentially on the fact that the special laws to be incorporated will be used and applied by a democratically chosen government."

During the dialogue, which lasted a little over 1 month and which was held for the purpose of restoring democracy, militarymen and politicians disagreed on the main aspects of the restrictions on human rights in cases of subversion.

When the military position toughened, politicians decided to suspend the dialogue in view of the stalemate, party spokesmen reported. The suspension of the dialogue brought uncertainty over the promise the military made to restore democracy in Uruguay, with the elections in 1984.

Today, after 10 days of speculation over the attitude that the military would adopt, they decided to confirm the democratization program, even if they do not count on the political parties for amending the Constitution.

Party Leaders React

PY160035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Jul (EFE) -- The main leaders of the three rehabilitated Uruguayan political parties today rejected the plan of the military regime which provides for the reinstatement of democracy pursuant to the promulgation of a constitution approved by the Armed Forces alone.

Gonzalo Aguirre of the Blanco Party said that the fact that general elections have been confirmed for 1984 loses its significance in the face of the Armed Forces' decision to approve a constitution that will not be ratified by the people.

"Even though the military communique does not say so," he pointed out, "it seems clear enough that after the lesson they learned in 1980 when they tried to submit to a plebiscite a draft constitutional reform and were overwhelmingly defeated, the Armed Forces do not plan to make the same mistake."

The leader said that "the explanation that this constitution will be administered and applied by an elected government can hardly calm anyone because this government will have on its hands a constitution in which the Armed Forces will assuredly seek to hold on to a significant portion of power." He also said that "we can hardly be thinking about any elections until the bans on various leaders and parties are lifted because the people need the broadest possible freedom to choose."

Enrique Tarigo, one of the main leaders of the Colorado Party, said: "It seems that the government and the military fail to understand that in case of a basic disagreement between them and the citizenry, the opinion of the citizenry must prevail."

HERRERA CAMPINS SPEAKS ON CANCUN MEETING

PA172225 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1503 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The president of Venezuela has said that "Central American dictatorships have had ample opportunity to show that they are too negative, inoperative, and inefficient to solve the problems experienced by their people." He made the statement during a televised message to the country before leaving for Cancun, Mexico, where he will meet today with his counterparts of Colombia, Mexico, and Panama. The presidential meeting in Cancun, part of the activities carried out by the so-called "Contadora Group" made up of the foreign ministers of these four countries, is another effort in the search for peace in the Central American region.

The Venezuelan president said that the meeting in Cancun was being held with the intention "of analyzing the extremely critical situation in Central America and issuing a joint declaration giving our views."

Luis Herrera Campins, who minutes earlier had sworn in Interior Minister Luciano Valero as his substitute in the presidency, added that "Venezuela feels, as it always has, politically obliged to cooperate in order to prevent increased threats and tensions and the proliferation of other causes of conflict in Central America."

After harshly criticizing Central American dictatorships, Herrera Campins pointed out that "Costa Rica and Honduras have governments that were chosen by the people." The president added: "Nicaragua is experiencing a controversial revolutionary process which we expect will lead, according to the initial promise at the time when the dynastic dictatorship was ousted, to a pluralist and free society. El Salvador is experiencing the bloodshed of an already lengthy civil war, and it is expected that the country will leave its present internal situation and initiate a constitutional democratic policy by year-end. Guatemala appears to be an unknown which we trust will be favorably clarified in a short time."

He declared that Central America must not become the backyard for an East-West confrontation, like Southeast Asia and the Mideast. He also indicated that the Contadora Group has been playing an important role "with the support and confidence of the Central American nations," achieving a detente that will prepare the way for "a just and durable peace."

He immediately added that detente and peace are "the most immediate and most urgent objectives," but it is necessary to give them a realistic base so that they can prevail. "The Contadora Group must try to maintain its confidence in these friendly nations within an atmosphere of collective self-confidence, in order to solve the most serious and difficult problems which may arise, acting with tact, discretion, and objectivity," he insisted.

The president then expressed his confidence and optimism in the results of the presidential meeting that will be held today in Cancun, "without trying to deny the difficulties that exist in Central America."

"I have confidence that all will be sensible, especially the countries directly involved and those others which, due to their internal situation or external prestige, would not benefit from a permanent climate of confrontation that might even lead to other actions," he pointed out.

Nearing the end of his speech, the president declared that "it would be the greatest historical contradiction if, in the year in which we commemorate the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth, solidarity and good relations between countries of this continent were irreparably demaged. We are destined to comprise a force and presence of solidarity and understanding which allows, as Bolivar dreamed, a 'balance in the universe.'

"I reiterate my faith in the continent's democratic possibilities and my confidence that events are leading us to progressive and accelerated democratization. The formal convocation to elections in the sister Republic of Argentina is an evident sign of democratic affirmation which we cannot deny, and we must follow it with encouraging sympathy," he concluded.

PRESIDENT, MINISTER COMMENT ON IMF PROPOSALS

PA162130 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0528 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jul (OPECNA) -- The Venezuelan Government is prepared to renegotiate its foreign debt with the IMF in a way that "takes into consideration and respects the social realities." Addressing a group of businessmen in Caracas, President Luis Herrara Campins said that the government would go that far, "but not beyond that point."

He added that Venezuela is experiencing difficult times and that the country's $36-billion foreign debt is "a heavy load." However, he pointed out, Venezuela "is walking, not running" toward the single type of exchange proposed by the IMF.

According to Herrera, the IMF recommendations, including the economic adjustments, will not be adopted if it is thought that they might cause uneasiness in the Venezuelan democratic system, which is already 25 years old.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa, who is currently in charge of the talks with an IMF mission in Caracas to renegotiate Venezuela's foreign debt, has said that the free market type of exchange cannot be used to determine the exchange value of the Bolivar, as the IMF is proposing. However, Sosa predicted that a single type of exchange will be introduced in 1984. According to him, a free market type of exchange cannot be used in a country like Venezuela, where 95 percent of external revenues comes from state-owned industries.

COMMUNIST LEADER GUSTAVO MACHADO DIES

PA171459 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Gustavo Machado, founder and president of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], died in this city at dawn today following a prolongued and painful illness, according to a party report.

Machado, 85, had been taken to a private Caracas clinic by his relatives. He died there after being comatose for several days. The remains of the well-known Venezuela communist leader will be taken to PCV headquarters at noon today and to the National Congress in the afternoon.

His burial in scheduled for tomorrow, 18 July.

CTM LEADER OPENS CRUSADE AGAINST RIGHT FACTION

FL152345 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], announced that the CTM would open a national crusade to counteract the influence of the right because it threatened social stability.

He said the rightist faction is trying to take advantage of the country's economic situation to expand its field of action and hold on to its privileges.

Velazquez Sanchez explained that his statement yesterday, that Mexico is facing a crisis of political and economic values, was aimed at preparing the working class for the interference on the part of the right throughout the Mexican Republic.

Mario Martinez Dector, leader of the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC), rejected the notion that Mexico is facing a crisis of human and political values. What happened, he said, was that the PRI failed to strengthen its cadres and thus lost some municipalities in Chihuahua and Durango.

Martinez Dector stressed that Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, president of the PRI National Executive Committee, should gather experienced people around him to recover what the party lost. He said he believed the party's strength should now be concentrated on North Baja California.

FLOODS LEAVE THOUSANDS HOMELESS IN NORTHEAST

PA161905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Matamoros, Mexico, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Some 25,000 people were left homeless by floods caused by the heavy rains that fell in this area, in the northeasternmost part of Mexico, all week.

According to local authorities, no deaths have been reported to date in the course of what has been the worst storm in the area's history.

The water has reached levels 1.5 and 2 meters high, forcing hundreds of families to evacuate their homes.

ENERGY OFFICIAL OFF TO HELSINKI FOR OPEC TALKS

FL160025 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2317 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will remain abreast of all decisions made by OPEC, the Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry (SEMIP) announced today.

SEMIP said that Energy Undersecretary Eliseo Mendoza Berueto today departed for Helsinki, Finland on that very mission. He will hold talks with OPEC members in a meeting there.

Mendoza Berueto's consultations will be bilateral and informal in nature. The meeting will discuss the present state of the oil market and its prospects for this year, SEMIP added.

JAPAN, MEXICO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Expansion of Japanese Investment

OW140213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City July 13 Kyodo -- Japan and Mexico began three-day talks here Wednesday to discuss expansion of Japan's investment in Mexico, technological cooperation and other bilateral economic issues.

In an opening speech, Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor Co., who heads the Japanese delegation, stressed the importance of economic cooperation to overcome difficulties facing the two nations.

The 14th general meeting of the Japan-Mexico Economic Council was attended by Mexican Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes and other government officials.

Fishing, Tourist Venture

FL131114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0011 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Japan will undertake a project of coinvestment in the fishing and tourist industries to step up bilateral trade, Namio Matsunaga, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has announced.

On arrival in this city, the Japanese official stated that from 13 to 15 July there will be a meeting of businessmen from the two countries during which topics dealing with bilateral trade will be discussed.

He noted that during the meeting the project of coinvestment with the state enterprise Pemex and the Federal Commission of Electricity will also be established.

The official explained that his country buys oil, as well as marine, agricultural, and fish products from Mexico and Mexico, in turn, imports machinery and steel, among other products from Japan.

GUATEMALAN REFUGEES EXPLOITED ON COFFEE FARMS

PA132130 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 6 Jul 83 p 20

[Text] Approximately 48,000 Guatemalan refugees working on Chiapas coffee farms are being exploited by the landowners, who pay them ridiculously low wages for 7-hour-plus work days. They are also persecuted and repressed by state authorities who want to expel them from Mexico.

The Chiapas Peasants Bloc [Bloque de Campesinos de Chiapas] made these charges, adding that the violent incidents that have recently taken place within this organization stem from land occupations and not from problems with the refugees.

An organization spokesman said state authorities are using the Guatemalan refugee problem as an excuse to entrench themselves in Chiapas, causing violence and taking control of farmlands that belong to Ejidos and cooperatives.

He said that the tensions and conflicts the organization is suffering are caused by the Chiapas authorities and the landowners.

MINISTRY TO DEMAND THAT NICARAGUA RELEASE PLANE

PA160220 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry is officially demanding the return of a Panamanian-registered private light plane that has been held by Nicaraguan authorities at Sandino Airport since 3 April.

Cerminal Sarasqueta, director of air security of the Civil Aeronautics Directorate, noted that in view of the fact that the efforts of aeronautics officials have failed, the Foreign Ministry will file the appropriate claim in the next few hours.

Sarasqueta rejected the delay of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the problem of this aircraft, which flew from Panama City to Managua, where it was detained. Its two crewmen were arrested for violating Nicaraguan airspace. However, they were released a few days afterward, although the plane remained in Nicaragua for investigations.

BOMBS EXPLODE AT PANAMA CITY BARS, MORE PROMISED

PA172236 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jul 83 p A1

[By Wilfi Jimenez, Migdalia Fuentes, Jose Montero, and Vladimir Sandoval]

[Text] The explosion of a relatively powerful bomb on the night of Friday, 15 July, seems to confirm the beginning of terrorist activities in this capital.

A bomb, which caused considerable damage and left one person seriously injured, exploded at 2300 at the Manchego Bar on 18th street. Another bomb had exploded at midnight on Tuesday at the Ancon Inn Bar located on the Avenue of the Martyrs.

In both cases, an unidentified person called LA PRENSA to say that the "Revolutionary Front For National Liberation" [Frente Revolucionario Para La Liberacion Nacional] was responsible for the bombing. The caller said that the bombings are part of a series of attacks to reject and combat drug traffickers and peddlers in Panama. In the last call the voice said, "this is not the first nor the last bomb we will set off in Panama. They are our rejection and struggle against the drug trafficers and peddlers in Panama."

The bomb that exploded at El Manchego seriously injured one of the customers sitting near the explosion. In this instance, as well as with the Ancon Inn explosion, members of the National Department of Investigation (DENI) and C-2 of the Panama police arrived at the scene. They are maintaining strict secrecy regarding their proceedings.

The two bombs were placed in rest rooms. They were so powerful that they tore out washstands, urinals, and air extractors, and damaged walls and doors. However, the bar owners have not reported the amount of damage.

LA PRENSA has learned unofficially that Abigail Santamaria Herrera, not further identified, was seriously injured in the Manchego explosion. He is being held at the Santo Tomas Hospital under arrest, as the only suspect in this terrorist attack, although he might just be an innocent victim.

The last call, received yesterday by this paper, reported that the group will carry out new attacks, this time in stores "owned by friends of the government," and that they regret it if they cause "any innocent victims."

On Monday, LA PRENSA received an anonymous call -- before the anonymous calls reporting the terrorist acts -- saying that either a bomb would be placed or a fire started at the electric panels feeding power to the newspaper. LA PRENSA reported the call to the authorities, asking for polci protection. National Guard units have been posted at the newspaper's office since then. Meanwhile, it has been reported that G-2 and National Investigations Department units are investigating to catch the responsible party or parties.

PANAMANIAN YOUTHS OCCUPY CHILEAN CONSULATE

PA142112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2045 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Panama City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The 11 Panamanian youths who today took over the Chilean Consulate in this capital today left the premises peacefully 2 hours and 45 minutes later. Their departure took place after Chilean Consul Dario Hernandez read over the telephone to a Chilean Government official a communique issued by the youths, in which they protested President Augusto Pinochet's policy.

Mario Rios, vice president of the Christian Democratic Youths of America, JUDCA, and leader of the takeover, said to ACAN-EFE that he did not know with whom the consul had spoken but the latter had relayed the organization's protest to Santiago.

The youths arrived at the consulate around 1130 (1630 GMT) and left at 1415 (1915 GMT); no violence was reported during the takeover. In additon to the consul, a secretary, two officials, and a Chilean citizen were at the consulate. The youths, all Panamanian Christian Democratic militants, let the secretary leave but kept the others with them.

HAVANA ON STUDENT PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

PA160426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Hundreds of Panamanian students have staged a demonstration in the main streets of Panama City to demand a stop to aggression against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. The Panamanian youths held a rally near the Honduran Embassy in Panama City and demanded the dismantling of the military training base that the United States has installed in Puerto Castilla, which is being run by Green Berets. The demonstration was organized by Panamanian University Youth Against Intervention, and it condemned U.S. maneuvers in the region to frustrate the Contadora Group's efforts for peace in Central America.

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION -- Dario Santamaria, governor of the eastern Province of Chiriqui has presented his resignation -- effective 15 July 1983 -- in a letter to President Ricardo de la Espriella. The reasons for his decision are not given. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 July 83 pp A-1, A-14 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE WELCOMES CARIBBEAN BASIN AID APPROVAL

PA170440 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFF) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has thanked the U.S. Congress and President Ronald Reagan for approval of the second stage of the "assistance plan for the Caribbean Basin."

During an impromptu news conference, Monge said: "As far as we are concerned (the assistance) will greatly help us with our economic recovery."

He added that the second phase of the plan involves more aid, because the initial stage earmarked only $350 million for distribution among many countries. The second stage includes promotion of U.S. investments in the Caribbean area and the tariff-free importation of products from the area's countries by the United States.

Finally, Monge said: "The aid approved in the United States signifies great progress for our country. This is really good news."

FOREIGN MINISTER VOLIO SAYS CONTADORA AT 'DEAD-END'

PA172032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Today Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio exhorted the so-called Contadora Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) to act "more diligently, with a sense of urgency and pragmatism," in the search for solutions to the Central American crisis.

In an interview given the newspaper LA NACION, Volio stressed that the dynamic evolution of Central America's problems "has rapidly rendered positions either obsolete or ineffectual." He added that the Contadora Group has arrived at a dead-end, while at the same time limiting the chances of other initiatives to achieve success.

In this respect, Volio said that the other countries in the area "cannot adopt different initiatives without risking the failure of the Contadora Group's efforts prior to their full development."

Nevertheless, Volio insisted that "we must give them an opportunity" to work toward the achievement of peace in Central America. He recalled, however, that the group was created in January, "without previous consultation, excluding Costa Rica and the other Caribbean countries, which had created the Forum for Peace in San Jose only a few months before.

Volio particularly criticized the Contadora Group's "technical" meeting in Panama City on 22 June, in which nine deputy foreign ministers participated, pointing out that the talks were "too hasty, reiterative, and more political than technical."

He added that, consequently, it resulted in "a vague and ambiguous report, with unacceptable observations," which did not please the five Central American countries.

While asking for specific results, Volio warned that the Contadora Group "should work with deadlines, as it cannot go on month after month, meeting after meeting," adding that "the group should advance to the discussion of documents."

EL SALVADOR

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES ATTEMPTED STONE-FDR MEETING

PA151900 San Salvador EL SALVADOR THE NEWS GAZETTE in English 11-17 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Doomed Mission"]

[Text] Ambassador Extraordinary Richard Stone rushed back to Washington from San Jose after failing to bring off a meeting with the FDR-FMLN. No explanation was made.

On the other hand, the FDR four -- Ungo, Zamora, Aguinada, and Lopez -- were all in San Jose and said that they had been willing to talk without an agenda nor any pre-conditions.

Rebel sources said two military commanders had opposed the meeting, and the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said that the subversives had, contrary to the above, set unacceptable prior conditions for meeting with Stone.

Out of that muddle, only one thing was clear: Either Ambassador Stone was briefed by persons as ignorant of the Salvadoran left as he is, and consequently was given the wrong information, or he refused to listen. Whichever is right, he made a laughingstock of himself and the United States.

What did he do wrong? Very simply: Ungo, Zamora, Aguinada, and Lopez do not represent a united front. They are indeed the spokesmen of the FDR, but the FDR is a bag of wind, a humbug. And Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ruben Zamora are Siamese twin Wizards of Oz.

The FMLN is also an illusion that exists only on paper. It may have letterhead stationary and a post office box, but that is all it has.

The five subversive factions in arms -- the FPL, People's Liberation Forces; the ERP, People's Revolutionary Army; PCS-FAL, Salvadoran Communist Party-Armed Forces of Liberation; FARN, Armed Forces of National Resistance; and the PRTC, Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers -- are five independent, autonomous, individual groups.

Each commander runs his own show. Military actions are coordinated, but little else. There is no "supreme commander" and they really do not trust each other that much. It is a misnomer to say that they make up the FMLN. It is closest to reality to say that the FMLN is a joint political front. However, there is no single political policy. Some factions might be willing to dialogue, but others reject dialogue completely. Nobody really knows which commanders are ready to talk and which are not, but it is widely believed that at least the ERP will fight to the bitter end. It is also known that on the combat level, the rebels say "the politicians can say what they want, but we will never give up."

So who did Ambassador Stone think he was going to deal with? And even if he had met with the four FDR "leaders" in San Jose, would it have meant anything?

It might mean something if Ambassador Stone were to meet individually or collectively with the five leaders of the five armed factions. Anything else is sheer meaningless nonsense.

If Ambassador Stone was not informed of this, then there is something radically wrong with his information service. If he was informed and ignored it, then there is something radically wrong with Ambassador Stone.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN CASE OF U.S. NUNS

PA160224 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Just as the case was about to enter the phase of plenary proceedings, Bernardo (Ratka) Murcia, first criminal court judge of Zacatecoluca, has ordered new investigations regarding the case of the U.S. nuns and laywoman murdered on 6 December 1982. These investigations were triggered by a note presented by U.S. attorneys who visited that court recently, namely, Doctors (Greg Heft) and (Michael Bonnet), which essentially suggests that, in addition to the indicted former guardsmen, some treasury policement could also have been involved in the crime. The note was allegedly signed by Colonel Francisco Moran.

The judge has ordered that a deposition be taken from the former treasury police director to determine if that is indeed his signature. The deposition will be taken at the Second Criminal Court of San Salvador. The two U.S. attorneys have been summoned to appear in the First Criminal Court in Zacatecoluca at 1000 on 20 July. They will be asked to explain the origin of this note, that is, how they obtained it.

The case of the U.S. nuns continues to draw attention in Zacatecoluca.

UPD ISSUES MANIFESTO ON ELECTION, OTHER ISSUES

PA161932 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 53

[Manifesto issued by the Democratic Popular Unity on 12 July in San Salvador]

[Excerpts] To all rural and urban workers, to small businessmen, professionals, democratic sectors, and Salvadoran people in general, the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, announces: In keeping with its programmatic platform, which was published on 5 February this year and which dealt with the demands that were to be promoted in 1983, and after reevaluating all the factors contributing to the country's critical political, economic, and social situation, the UPD once again fulfills its responsibility of informing the Salvadoran people about its position in defense of popular and democratic interests, particularly with regard to the draft constitution presented by the Constituent Assembly.

The "Salvadoran crisis" has been aggravated by the social irresponsibility of individuals both here and abroad and of national and international organizations and institutions that promote fictitious and imposed guidelines to resolve it. Examples of such organizations are the peace commissions, the economic reactivation commissions, and, in particular, the so-called Apaneca Pact. This pact was supposedly aimed at organizing a unity government preceded by the existence of a constituent assembly elected by the people solely as a means to achieve peace and return to a de jure state rather than "to make a government of sharing out." This assembly was later transformed, through an unusual, singular, and exceptional action, into a legislative assembly, without its first having fulfilled the people's mandate of issuing a constitution. In this country, the term "participation" continues to be a dead issue.

This general evaluation confirms the opinion of the people's sectors that not much has been gained from these fictitious and imposed guidelines and that nothing done from March 1982 to this day has really contributed to: A) pacifying the country; B) establishing a real de jure state; C) alleviating, if not resolving, the grave economic crisis; D) balancing the national finances; E) forming a truly pluralistic, representative, participatory, strong, and dynamic government that would make coherent decisions; or F) efficiently fighting corruption.

In view of the above, and after consulting with the UPD rank and file, we have confirmed their continued frustration over these negative results, especially with regard to the election held in March 1982, or rather with regard to its results, particularly if we consider the fact that there is no formula to guarantee the participation of the conflicting sectors; that no pacification agreement has been reached; that the battles are now bloodier, while the number of deaths charged to the people continues to rise; that there is no constitution previously discussed by all of the country's social sectors; that the integration of the Central Electoral Council does not inspire confidence; that there is no electoral law to guarantee a democratic and participatory electoral process; and that we do not have a trustworthy electoral registry to prevent fraud. The UDP feels that any election held without meeting these requirements would fail, but that these requirements neither can nor should be met hastily. For this reason, the UPD feels an election should not be held this year.

In line with the above, the UPD declares that:

A) It will implement peaceful actions, coordinating its efforts with all of the country's social sectors interested in establishing a true democracy, so that the reforms initiated on 15 October 1979 may be preserved and implemented, because it feels that only through social justice can there be peace in the country;

B) It will fight to keep the political constitution from being approved before it is submitted for discussion at a public forum comprised of all of the country's representative sectors;

C) Elections must be held under suitable conditions if they are to be truly participatory and responsive to the people's aspirations, especially those of the workers;

D) When the elections are held, next year if possible, they should be held simultaneously for president and vice president of the republic, deputies and municipal councils;

E) It rejects compulsory membership in associations as a constitutional principle; and

F) It rejects all posts-for-life.

The UPD reiterates that it is an independent political-trade union organization without connections with or commitments to any political party. It strongly rejects any claims in this connection as mere speculation.

[Signed] UPD

For freedom, democracy, social justice, independence, and national sovereignty.

PHONE SERVICE TO USULUTAN, LA UNION STILL CUT

PA160241 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] According to reports from ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] to YSU radio station, the eastern departments of Usulutan and La Union remain without telephone service following an attack on the communications center located on Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department.

Communications with those two important departments in the eastern part of the country were seriously impaired when guerrillas destroyed the El Pacayal communications center in San Miguel. So far, ANTEL employees have not been able to solve the problem that keeps these two departments isolated from the rest of the country.

Salvadoran telecommunications authorities recently said that La Union and Usulutan Departments will have an efficient telephone system in a few more days.

Employees of ANTEL's national long-distance department told YSU that only five towns in Morazan Department can be reached. They said that communications are only possible with San Francisco Cotera, Delicias de Concepcion, Osicala, Chilanga, and Lolotiquillo, while the other towns in Morazan Department continue to have communications difficulties. The employees added that communications with San Miguel Department have improved, but some towns still cannot be reached by telephone. However, they were told that the problem will be solved in the new few weeks.

VENCEREMOS DECRIES HONDURAN INCURSION IN LA UNION

PA180415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Report from General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front, dated 16 July]

[Text] Honduran Army troops recently violated our territorial integrity and attacked the Salvadoran population in northern La Union Department on the Honduran border.

The reports on these incidents are as follows:

1. On 15 July, Honduran Army troops entered Salvadoran territory in the area of (Las Lajitas) and vicinity, in northern La Union Department.

2. The Honduran Army troops ordered the population to leave the area without their belongings, warning them that they would return on Saturday, 16 July. The population was also threatened with capture if they gave out any information on this action.

3. On Saturday, 16 July, Honduran Army troops took up positions in (Estancia), (Cerro Pena), and (Cerro La Chocha), initiating an advance from north to south and again entering (Las Lajitas), (Valle los Goritos), (Cerro Cuadrado), Aceituno, and Agua Caliente.

4. While in those places, the Honduran Army troops fired at the civilian population and at the same attacked with a helicopter that had taken off from San Sebastian, a locality inside Honduran territory.

5. As part of the aggression, the Honduran troops that entered our territory burned seven houses of the area's inhabitants. Among the owners affected are Cayo Morales, Victorino Morales, Antonio Cahales, Jose Espinales, and Demetrio Velasquez. The Honduran troops also stole 400 head of cattle, which were taken to Honduran territory.

6. As a result of the aggression, the Honduran Army troops left several defenseless civilians dead or wounded. We will give their names in the next few days.

These incidents, which took place in northern La Union Department, are the concrete result of the Reagan administration's interventionist plan. Under this plan, Honduras plays the role of the base of aggression.

The U.S. Army is training Salvadoran troops in Honduras at this moment and the Honduran Army is now trying to collect from the Salvadoran dictatorship for the services it is rendering. It is trying to profit from the situation and is doing so in northeastern El Salvador by taking advantage of the fact that this country's Army has lost control over extensive border areas.

In the face of the Honduran people's opposition to the use of Puerto Castilla to train Salvadoran soldiers, General Gustavo Alvarez will try, through these actions, to estbalish a new border demercation. This flagrant violation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity has been committed in view of the complete passivity of the Salvadoran Army, which is supposedly the defender of our national heritage.

The Salvadoran Army has permitted these actions as part of the concessions that the Salvadoran Government makes to the Honduran Government in exchange for the training of Salvadoran troops in that country. This is part of President Reagan's interventionist plan.

The relinquishment of a portion of our territory to Honduras is part of the price the dictatorship must pay for using Honduras as a military training base. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has declared that El Salvador will not yield any territory. However, much to the contrary, the Honduran Army has begun sending its troops into Salvadoran territory and begun committing, as on this occasion, abuses against the Salvadoran inhabitants and their belongings in view of the total passivity and complacency of the Salvadoran high military command.

The FMLN calls on the Salvadoran population in northern La Union Department to organize to defend themselves from the Honduran Army raids, to become organized in the cantons within our militias and revolutionary army.

We also warn Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, loyal servant of President Reagan's warmongering policy, that we will regard every Honduran Army unit that enters Salvadoran territory as a military objective of our forces.

The FMLN will be the guarantor of respect for our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[Dated] Morazan, 16 July 1983

[Signed] General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front

VENCEREMOS SALUTES SANDINIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA171729 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] On 19 July, 4 years will have passed since a new history began for Central America with the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution. On the fourth anniversary of our Nicaraguan brothers' victory, we strongly embrace each one of our Nicaraguan brothers from the battlefields in El Salvador, convinced that, together, we are waging decisive battles for the future of the peoples who are struggling for liberation.

History has given us, the Nicaraguans and the Salvadorans, the responsibility of defeating the same enemy, of becoming new examples of peoples who can defeat imperalism, with weapons in our hands, this time on this continent.

On the fourth anniversay of the Sandinist people's revolution, we celebrate their advances in health, education, housing and the distribution of land to those who make it produce, we salute the advances of the Sandinist revolution, which are possible only when the people seize power and defend it heriocally, as the Sandinist people's militias and Army are not doing.

Nicaraguan brothers, on this fourth anniversay, we repeat Marti and Sandino, one blood and one destiny! We say this at a time when our peoples are shedding their blood and are contributing, with the greatest sacrifices and heroism, to out confrontation with the interventionist enemy. You Nicaraguan brothers, are defeating the vestiges of Somozism and the vacillating remnants of treason, we in El Savador are recovering weapons and caputring prisoners from the Reagon administration's puppet army.

Imperalism can forget about subjugating two peoples such as the Nicaraguans and Salvadorans! Nicaraguan brothers, on this fourth anniversary, we repeat Marti and Sandino, one blood and one destiny!

FMLN REPORTS FIGHTING IN SAN MIGUEL DEPARTMENT

PA160112 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] After a single enemy operation in the northern zone of San Miguel Department, the regime's troops withdrew with many dead and wounded. The dictatorship failed in its new attempt to evict our forces from the northern zone of San Miguel Department, near Sesori, Entanzuelas, and San Gerardo. After 4 days of fighting, they withdrew. The forces of the Cazadores Battalion, three companies of the 4d Brigade, and one company of the Artillery Brigade have withdran, totally defeated. The guerrilla forces were never evicted from that northern zone of San Miguel Department, as was claimed by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA.

While the puppet army advanced slowly and cautiously, our forces maneuvered and struck at them, dimishing their forces. We even recovered some of their rifles, as we have said in other reports.

The plans of the dictatorship and the U.S. advisers were again frustrated in this zone. they are trying to make others believe they are achieving victories and have taken the military initiative, in order to support Reagan's statement before the U.S. Congress.

Our militias attacked another unit of the Cazadores Battalion near the Espiritu Santo Farm, while other courageous militia members attacked and caused casualties on the enemy's front. Another unit carried out an encircling action in the enemy's rear area and exacted more casualties, including the death of a lieutenant leading the action. The soldiers fled in every direction and left behind two corpses with their rifles, which are now in the hands of our revolutionary militias. Several soldiers got lost, while others fled toward Sesori as fast as their feet could carry them.

The Cazadores Battalion behaved like cowards with our militias, but they showed courage with the defenseless civilian population, whose domestic animals they stole and killed. The puppet army's defeat was such that they withdrew completely demoralized, carrying their 28 casualties -- 4 dead and 24 wounded.

Meanwhile, our camps returned to their normal activities. Our forces are intact, with high morale, because they proved that our militias can victoriously face the special battalions to evade and defeat their operations.

Another important thing is that the FMLN has opened another combat front, thus spreading the dictatorship's forces even thinner and aggravating the regime's critical situation. Northeast of San Miguel, the revolutionary militias continue to hunt the Cazadores despite COPREPA's lies. This information was sent by Companero Jeremias from that northern part of San Miguel Department. We send a revolutionary embrace to our brothers in the northern part of San Miguel Department. Forward, companeros of San Miguel; continue to strike at the dictatorship!

FARN COMMANDER FERMAN CIENFUEGOS INTERVIEWED

PA161736 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 11

[Interview with Ferman Cienfuegos, commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and member of the FMLN General Command; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] EL NUEVO DIARIO: Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy, has said that he is willing to talk with the FMLN-FDR in the hope of having them join the electoral process that has been announced for the end of 1983. A) Under what conditions would you talk with Mr Stone? B) Under what conditions would you participate in the elections process?

Cienfuegos: "A) The position of the FMLN-FDR has been made public by the international news media. It calls for direct dialogue, without prior conditions, with the current U.S. Administration's representative and special envoy.

"Our proposal is not limited to talks on the forthcoming elections, however. It calls for a dialogue on all important issues that underlie the Salvadoran conflict, including, of course, the U.S. Government's growing interventionism.

"Because of this, we have proposed an open agenda, so that we don't limit ourselves to discussion of a political initiative that has grave limitations and that does not represent a solution to the serious problems being faced by our people. The fact that it was impossible to hold the meeting that had been arranged with Mr Stone for 9 July in Costa Rica should not impede preparations for and the convocation of future meetings, without preconditions, and it has not altered our desire and our hope of finding mutually suitable procedures that would permit talks leading to a search for a political solution and peace in El Salvador.

"B) The electoral process that is being prepared in El Salvador has been imposed by the U.S. Administration. Mr Stone himself went to San Salvador a few days ago before the pope's arrival in our country to tell President Magana that Washington had decided to move up the date for elections. The elections had initially been scheduled for March 1984.

"Because of this situation, we believe that these elections are not part of a real solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

"The FMLN believes that two basic factors must be recognized: First, El Salvador does not have the necessary political conditions to hold elections that would genuinely contribute to strengthening a democratic, pluralist and sovereign governemnt.

"No one can ignore the fact that the military governments we have been enduring since 1931 are the result of coups d'etat and of the most shameless electoral frauds.

The repressive conditions and the mockery of the people's will are being maintained and made even worse by the war of extermination that the military dictatorship has unleashed against our people, with the support of the Reagan administration. For this reason, our participation in an event that does not offer the slightest guarantee that the people's will will be respected -- since not even the physical safety of the participants is guaranteed -- is impossible.

"Second, we believe that elections are a part of the national solution to the conflict, but we cannot accept impositions either from the United States or from the Salvadoran Government. This is not just a matter of "guarantees" to secure participation; the matter goes deeper than that. The issue is to let the people freely choose the kind of government that best suits their interests. Our struggle is a product of the blindness and intransigence of the oligarchy, which closed all doors to a peaceful expression of the people's sovereign will. If we are to consider the possible participation of our fronts in future elections, the essential, not merely the superficial, aspects of the problem must be analyzed and solved."

EL NUEVO DIARIO: Do you consider the Peace Commission a mediator? Would you discuss the problem of the U.S. and Honduran intervention in the conflict with them, for example?

Cienfuegos: "The Peace Commission's recent initiative on talks with our front is a response to our October 1982 proposal for dialogue, which was later expanded by the five-point document made public on 9 July of this year. The FMLN believes that we must hold talks with all sectors that seek real solutions to the conflict. However, we also feel that the representativeness of the Peace Commission is not well-defined, since it actually represents only a few sectors. It does not represent the Armed Forces, for example."

EL NUEVO DIARIO: What is the FMLN's interpretation of the military base in Puerto Castilla? There are strong Honduran calls saying that the border demarcation issue between El Salvador and Honduras should be resolved first. What does the FMLN think about this?

Cienfuegos: "The military base in Honduras is a step forward in the Reagan administration's interventionist escalation in the region.

"The base was installed not only to train Salvadoran and Honduran troops for the counterinsurgency war in their respective countries; the Republican administration's basic purpose is to prepare interventionist CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] forces for an attack on Nicaragua and for use in trying to stop the revolutionary process in the region.

"Another purpose of installing the base is to ensure the permanent presence of U.S. troops and advisers in Central America."

EL NUEVO DIARIO: In terms of the regionalization of the conflict, Reagan has said that it is preferable to pay a "moderate price" in Central America rather than to permit a Salvadoran guerrilla victory to endanger U.S. national security. What price do you think the Reagan administration would have to pay for an invasion? Would a revolutionary victory represent a threat to U.S. national security?

Cienfuegos: "The Farabundist popular revolution does not represent a threat to U.S. national security. Reagan is lying when he says that a Salvadoran victory would serve as a basis for Soviet expansion. He is creating a smokescreen to justify his interventionist and aggressive arrogance.

The U.S. President either does not understand, or does not want to understand, the historic advances made by the Latin American people, going back to the days of the struggles waged by Bolivar, Jose Marti, General Sandino, and Farabundo Marti, whose ideals and banners are ours as well.

"The price, for the Republican administration, for an invasion of Central America would not be moderate, as Mr Reagan suggests. It is one thing to start a war and another to win it. The Bay of Pigs and Vietnam are recent experiences, and it could not be said that their price was 'moderate.'

"Despite our willingness to find a political solution and to struggle for peace, we will not yield an inch if the United States invades our country. The price we will exact will be very high, not only at the national and regional level, but at the world level as well. We don't want an invasion of our fatherland and we are struggling to prevent it, but our response to an invasion would be this: Revolution or death, we shall win!"

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT SAYS NO PARTIES PRESENTLY OPERATE

PA152052 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] During a meeting between the president of the republic and the leaders of the traditional political parties and the representatives of the committees for the organization of parties, the president said that at present there are no political parties. General Rios Montt said that at present there are secretaries general of provisional directorates or of pre-party committees, but that no legally constituted parties are currently functioning. During the talks, President Rios Montt told the politicians meeting with him that the audiences with him are intended for the secretaries general, so they may understand the steps being taken as part of the national political plan, as well as those that must be taken in the future. He added, however, that their absence means that they are not according the necessary importance to these meetings. If this attitude continues, he warned, the dialogue will inevitably have to be suspended. From now on, he warned, we will not accept representatives of the secretaries general, because it is not with them that we want to talk. The respect we have shown them, by taking them into consideration for these meetings, must be reciprocal. Francisco Reyes, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Force [Fuerza Democratica Popular], agreed with the president that there are no legalized parties. President Rios Montt added that he does not oppose the political parties, nor do they oppose him, and that the political parties currently under formation will all have the same rights and duties under the present laws.

HONDURAS

NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA LAUNCHED

PA172250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 17 Jul 83

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- According to official reports, the Honduran Government today sent several diplomatic missions to South America and the Caribbean in order to open a new peace offensive for Central America.

The missions have precise instructions from the executive branch to outline to friendly countries Honduras' position in regard to regional problems and its "resolute, frank, and militant" support for the peace efforts of the so-called "Contadora Group" (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia).

The Honduran missions were hurriedly appointed after the speech delivered by Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to the OAS, on 14 July.

The missions that left today include not only officials but representatives of private enterprise, labor federations, and the Army, in order to make evident the "strong cohesiveness" of the Honduran people.

Coinciding with the missions, Defense Minister Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo said here that his country does not want war but that the Army is ready to fight in case of aggression.

Castillo added that everyone in Honduras is aware of the negative consequences that may result from a war with Nicaragua and appealed to civilians to open new avenues of communication with the military.

It is believed that the countries to be visited by the commissions -- Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic -- will receive first-hand information on the Central American situation so they may give stronger support to the Contadora efforts.

PAZ BARNICA MEETS SPANISH LEADERS, RECEIVES SUPPORT

PA152020 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Jul 83 p 3

["Press Communique"]

[Text] "Peace in Central America is necessary, but it must be complemented with economic and social development, respect for human rights, and the establishment of democratic and pluralistic systems," Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday, when they talked for 2 hours at the Moncloa Palace in Madrid.

The Honduran foreign minister told the head of the Spanish Government of his country's unchanged determination to work toward a just and stable peace in Central America, in a global and regional context that will create the foundations for lasting peaceful coexistence. He also noted his government's support of the Contadora Group's efforts toward the same objective, and the menace to the region's peace and security posed by the Nicaraguan Government's growing radicalization.

The head of the Spanish Government expressed his total support of democratic governments born of free elections and a global and regional solution of the Central American crisis under the terms proposed by the Contadora Group, which has the support of the Spanish Government. He added that talks are already underway with European democratic regimes intended to provide Central America with massive economic aid so that the nations in that area can solve the serious problems affecting them. He said his government is aware of the efforts on behalf of peace and democracy being made by the government and people of Honduras, and he handed the foreign minister a letter for President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Yesterday, the Honduran foreign minister met with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Dr Fernando Moran, with whom he analyzed the Central American situation and the upcoming Contadora Group meeting.

The two officials examined commercial, cultural, economic, and scientific technological assistance, concurring in the need to make more effective the bilateral cultural cooperation agreement.

In the afternoon, the Honduran foreign minister visited Ricardo Utrilla, general manager of EFE in Madrid, and later held a news conference of approximately 2 hours at the International Press Club in the Spanish capital, attended by representatives of all mass communications media of the country and of the international news agencies. Paz Barnica was explicit in his expositions and answers, having declared, among other things, that the Nicaraguan Government has made lying and deceit a rule of its international policy in its intentions to frustrate the Contadora efforts and divert international attention from its internal conflicts, for having failed to fulfill its commitments of 1979 when it assumed power after overthrowing dictator Anastasio Somoza. The Honduran foreign minister confirmed the disposition toward dialogue and negotiations of the government of President Suazo Cordova, and emphatically refuted the insidious statements issued in Madrid by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, intended to discredit the constitutional democratic government of Honduras.

The presence of the Honduran foreign minister in Spain has been extensively covered and publicized by newspapers, radio, and television. Today, Paz Barnica met with the new president of the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute, Dr Luis Yamez Barlueva, and its vice president, to discuss issues of cultural cooperation with Honduras, including the increase in scholarships for Honduran professionals and a planned art exposition of Honduran painter Antonio Velasquez. The Spanish officials expressed their willingness to cooperate in every respect with the Honduran Government and promised to increase the number of scholarships and promote programs in the economic and social fields.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 13 July 1983; Office of Information and Press, Ministry of Foreign Relations

DEFENSE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON WAR SPECULATIONS

PA152258 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Jul 83

[By Regina Osorio; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The speculations in the international media on a war between Honduras and Nicaragua are part of a campaign promoted by Nicaragua, Honduran Defense Secretary Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo said today.

"This campaign of a war has been promoted for some time by Nicaragua, but here we have a climate of peace and tranquillity. Everyone is busy going about his business."

In relation to the arms trafficking from Nicaragua to El Salvador through Honduran territory, Col Castillo said:

"With regard to the arms traffic, I can assure you that our country has tried to neutralize it, but Nicaragua is resorting to every means to continue this activity. I would not say that we guerrillas are active, it means that arms trafficking is still going on."

When asked if it was true that the Honduran Army has sent troops to the Honduran-Nicaragua border, Col Castillo said:

"Some troops were sent to the border following the incident in which two U.S. journalists were killed."

They were sent to reinforce our troops at the border. But since then no more troops have been sent to that zone.

When asked if the Salvadoran problem was part of a Marxist plan to destabilize the other Central American countries, Col Castillo noted:

"The plan has been well conceived by the Marxists. After El Salvador, Marxism will take over the other Central American countries. The plan not only includes Central America and the Caribbean, but also the rest of Latin America, where guerrillas are active again."

In relation to a war with Nicaragua, Col Castillo pointed out:

"We are trying by all means to avoid a war. Nevertheless, the government, the Armed Forces, and the people in general are prepared in case we have to fight. We are on the alert to repel an aggression from Nicaragua."

Finally, regarding the possibility of a dialogue with Nicaragua, Defense Secretary Castillo said:

"That is what we have been trying to do. We do not want a war. We have tried to hold a dialogue, but the Nicaraguan Government has turned down our country's invitation."

HAVANA REPROTS PRESENCE OF U.S. FRIGATE

PA151945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The frigate "Clipton Sprague" one of the most modern U.S. warships, has anchored at the Honduran port of Tela, where it will remain for 2 days, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa has announced. The United States is building a military base in that northern part of the Honduran coast, where Salvadoran troops are already trining. Troops from other nations will soon be training there, too. It is felt, therefore, that the presence of that U.S. warship there is part of the war-oriented exercises ordered by Washington.

NICARAGUA

VISIT OF CONGRESSMEN TO STUDY SITUATION REPORTED

Arrival in Managua

PA161617 Managua Radio Sandino Newtork in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Four members of the U.S. House of Representatives arrived in Nicaragua yesterday to gather information about the situation in Nicaragua that has resulted from the counter-revolutionary attacks. The congressmen will submit a report to the U.S. Congress during the debate on the Boland-Zablocki amendment next Tuesday.

The U.S. Congressmen are Don Edwards and George Miller, representatives for California, and Mike Lowry and Les AuCoin, representing Washington State and Oregon, respectively.

The U.S. Democratic senators [as heard] will meet with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta; Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto; and Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of State Security. During their 72-hour visit, they will also talk with those who have been affected by the war, and with the mothers of heroes and martyrs. Finally, they will meet with representatives of private enterprise and of opposition political parties.

Borge Addresses Congressmen

PA170250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge today told a delegation of U.S. congressmen that Nicaragua "wants to be a friend" of the United States, but under the condition that "it respect our dignity and sovereignty."

Borge invited Democratic Congressmen Mike Lowry, Les Aucoin, George Miller, and Don Edwards to participate this afternoon in the ceremony here welcoming a brigade of volunteer workers from the Telecommunications and Postal Service Institute (TELCOR).

Borge told the visiting congressmen: "If the Americans come to Nicaragua as friends, they will always be welcome. However, if they come for war, they will find clenched fists to repel the aggression."

While the TELCOR reservists brigade raised their automatic rifles and the red carnations that their relatives gave them and shouted the slogan "They shall not pass," Borge stressed that "these people, one of the world's most anti-imperialist peoples, want to be brothers of the American people."

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON PLANS FOR MILITARY SERVICE LAW

PA161221 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and defense minister, introduced a new law on patriotic military service this afternoon during a ceremony at the Omar Torrijos Herrera Artillery Brigade's headquarters at which the "Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution" military decorations were granted. Here is a portion of the speech delivered by Commander Ortega, with details on the law on patriotic military service:

[Begin recording] For the last few months, we have been working on a law on military service that will permit us to better structure and coordinate our national defense, because the armed forces' development and the massive incorporation of hundreds of thousands of men from the people's ranks who want to join in the military defense of the revolution require a high degree of organization if we are to achieve higher quality in our national defense preparations, our preparations for the people's military defense. [applause]

This is why we submitted a proposal to the FSLN National Directorate and to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction for a law on patriotic military duty, so that we could better organize our people, our nation, and our state for the task of national defense. And we are sure that it will be approved. [applause]

As we well know, the national Sandinist Army consists of three echelons: the permanent, professional forces, the reserve battalions, and the combat militias. These are the Army's three echelons.

This law on military service will raise the organizational levels throughout the country's military forces, seeking, first, a more efficient military organization, a more overwhelming military [words indistinct], and, second, higher savings for the country, to the extent possible. [end recording]

This was Commander Ortega's keynote speech during the event in which the "Heroes and Martyrs for the Defense of the Revolution" military decorations were granted.

OPPOSITION GROUP SUPPORTS CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA151905 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Managua -- The opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, is holding talks with the ambassadors of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama in Nicaragua to support the Contadora Group's efforts to ease tensions in the Central American region. The CDN leaders will also hold talks with the Latin American, West European, Japanese, and U.S. ambassadors in Managua to stress the need for a civic and political solution for Central America and for Nicaragua to establish a bilateral dialogue with Honduras and the United States, CDN Secretary General Luis Rivas Leiva has said.

The CDN is made up of the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Christian Party, the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers, the Confederation for Trade Union Unity, and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

HEAVY SECURITY REPORTEDLY ADOPTED FOR ANNIVERSARY

PA180005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2110 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaragua's leftist leaders today established unprecedented security measures because they fear rebel attacks during the fourth anniversary of the victory over dictator Anastasio Somoza. Officials said troops and security forces are on alert throughout the country, and in Managua the police announced that, starting tomorrow, no vehicles will be allowed to park along the avenues leading toward the city's gateways -- a measure apparently aimed at explosive-laden vehicles with remote control devices. Delegations have begun arriving for the anniversary celebration on Tuesday. Armed soldiers have blocked access to the hotels where foreign guests will be accommodated and only allow government and diplomatic vehicles to pass. Soldiers armed with assault rifles are posted on rooftops.

OFFICIAL DETAILS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CASUALTIES

PA151928 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Commander Julio Ramos, chief of military intelligence in the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, has disclosed that the counterrevolutionary forces have sustained 1,386 casualties, including dead, wounded, and prisoners, from January to 12 July.

Of that number, 894 deaths, 296 wounded, and the rest were captured. The months of April, May, and June stand out particularly, since the EPS inflicted more than 600 casualties on the counterrevolutionaries in that period. Commander Ramos added that the number of former Somozist guardsmen and mercenaries who comprise the counterrevolutionary ranks has been increasing. From the initial 500 men the counterrevolution had in 1981, they have increased to number 7,000 killers.

HAVANA REPORTS CLASH, KILLINGS IN NUEVA SEGOVIA

PA171900 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Five counterrevolutionaries have died in a clash with border guards in the Nicaraguan town of El Guayabal, Nueva Segovia Department. The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported that the 5 were part of a group of 40 former Somozist guards who entered the country from Honduras, toward which the surviving attackers fled.

FORMER SANDINIST OFFICIALS ISSUE STATEMENT

PA160139 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jul 83 p 16-A

[LA NACION's "Forum" column: Statement entitled "For the Rescue of the Nicaraguan Revolution," issued on 30 June in San Jose by a group of former Sandinist government officials, including Dr Arturo Cruz, former member of the government junta; Dr Alfredo Cesar, former president of the Central Bank; and Leonel Poveda, former deputy minister of domestic trade]

[Text] The undersigned Nicaraguan citizens, deeply motivated by the grave situation that Nicaragua faces, make public our decision to promote a civic struggle to rescue the revolution's original plan and to achieve a permanent peace.

We believe that through the vigorous development of the people's struggle, all Nicaraguans who desire liberty, true independence, democracy, progress and peace will be able to attain them.

We support the revolution in its original nationalist and democratic form, without any kind of foreign interference. We are fully convinced that lasting peace and stability will be achieved only through national solutions that include all the sectors of the Nicaraguan family.

I. What is happening in Nicaragua?

Internally:

There is an effort to copy a totalitarian political model. The pro-Soviet Marxist-Leninist elements are turning the popular and nationalist movement over to Soviet interests, and at the same time some retrogressive Latin American and U.S. sectors are taking advantage of this dramatic situation to support solutions that also fail to represent the legitimate aspirations of the Nicaraguan people and their democratic revolution.

The tight censorship and the skillfull state propaganda distort the reality that the Nicaraguan people are experiencing and prevent the facts about what is really happening from being known abroad.

The continuous confiscations and expropriations and the repression of all private enterprise have carried the country to a production and export level that is unable to meet the people's needs. The expenses resulting from the disproportionate purchase of war machinery aggravates the grave economic situation.

State control of personal and family activities, carried out by way of the political committees, is continuously increasing. Religious and organizational freedom are restricted. Human rights are violated.

The presence of thousands of Cuban, Bulgarian, Libyan, East German, Vietnamese, etc. internationalists, who occupy decisionmaking positions in the government and in the armed forces, is increasingly responsible for the antinationalist and non-Nicaraguan nature of the actions that are being taken.

There is an effort to internationalize the situation in order to hide the internal conflict that increases from day to day.

Nicaragua's problem is basically internal, since most of the people want the revolution in its original concept, but reject the Sovietization that is being imposed on them.

Externally:

The credibility of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is at stake. Through a skillful interstate propaganda network, there is an effort to make the outside world believe that Nicaragua's problem is entirely the result of aggressive actions and intolerance toward a small, just regime that desires peace and social reform, while the government does not accept responsibility for its antinational actions that threaten to transfer the East-West conflict to Central America. The danger of a regional war exists. The neighboring states fear for their security, because they are aware of the expansionist tendencies of the Moscow doctrine.

The United States is concerned over the security of the area, because of the active presence of the other world power in Nicaragua.

The region has become one of the main centers of world tension.

II. Political Solution and Its Bases

Although desperation predominates in the spirit of the Nicaraguan people, some of whom have taken the path of arms, and the current government's acute lack of credibility dominates its tense relations with other states, we believe it is not too optimistic to think that there still exists in all sectors the desire for a political solution that will avoid the national and regional catastrophe that would result from a large-scale armed confrontation.

The revolution in its original concept, as a genuine and popular plan, must be accepted by all Nicaraguans, by the Central American countries, and by the United States.

As long as the USSR intervenes in Nicaragua in a direct manner or through satellites, no understanding will be achieved among the states, let alone a solution of the country's internal problems, which are the basic cause of instability in the Central American region.

Negotiations among states that involved placing a protective shield around the current Nicaraguan regime would be a terrible blow to the desires of the Nicaraguan people. Peace cannot be a simple armistice, but must eliminate the causes of discord among the Nicaraguans.

Although the United States has demonstrated its determination not to accept a Sovietizing regime in the area, a bipartisan consensus is needed on its policies toward Nicaragua in order for it to be of influence in the search for political solutions that the leaders and democratic governments of Latin America want.

The peace initiative of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, which form the Contadora Group, has received support from Central American countries, the United States, and Latin American and European countries and other international political forces in the search for peaceful solutions between the countries in conflict, and the group thus has the necessary authority to participate in the Nicaraguan internal political solution.

It is necessary to institutionalize democracy so that the people can express themselves without having to resort to violent methods. It is essential to carry out a process of free national elections as the first step of this institutionalization.

We have to exhaust all the possibilities in order to prevent the disaster that is looming. That is not only the responsibility of Nicaraguans, but of all who desire lasting stability and peace in Nicaragua and Central America.

III. National and International Call To Prevent a War

The social and economic cost of increasing the armed confrontation in Nicaragua would be very high. The blood that is shed is Nicaraguan, and we are still feeling the consequences of the last war that left enormous human suffering and great material losses in the country. The misery of our long-suffering people would be increased to the extreme. Let us think of the fatherland; let us avoid its destruction.

We make this call to all the sectors of the nation, disregarding political tendences.

Latin America, the United States, and Europe must support the revolution in its original form, opposing the enormous deviations that have been carried out. The Nicaraguan people need the solidarity of peoples and governments that believe in liberty, in democracy, and in peace.

We acknowledge all the Nicaraguans who from within are resisting the Sovietization of the revolution, and especially:

-- The democratic political parties and the free unions;
-- The Catholic church;
-- The Indian groups;
-- The laborers, peasants, students, professionals, and businessmen;
-- The families and all the people.

The brunt of the struggle is borne by you.

We trust in our people's decision not to allow themselves to yield, not to allow themselves to surrender. We will unite to show the entire world that our principles as a free and religious people are inalienable, that we will not stop until we have achieved the liberty that we so desire.

Let us actively resist the Sovietization. Let us rescue our revolution.

VOICE OF SANDINO DENIES REPORT ON WOUNDING OF PASTORA

PA152020 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday, 13 July, the enemies of our people reported that Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] -- defender of Nicaragua's national sovereignty -- is seriously wounded. We want to deny this false report, which is a fabrication of journalists at the service of the nine traitors.

We know perfectly well that this report is not true because our Commander Eden Pastora is at the head of his troops in Nicaragua, and he is safe and sound. We also want to say that this type of report is being managed by journalists at the service of the nine. This is the case of Benigno Quezada. He is the journalist who manages and manipulates reports having to do with our leaders and organizations.

However, we want to add that since Commander Eden Pastora does not like to direct military operations from an air conditioned office, like the nine traitors do, it is not surprising to know that he is exposed to danger. The fighting spirit and military policy of the army that defends Nicaragua's national sovereignty results from the fact that Commander Eden Pastora has always been at the head of his men.

REBEL STATION REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA161930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The military general staff of the Nicaraguan Indian organization MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity] announced today that it has managed to immobilize a large Sandinist army contingent in the mining region of that neighboring country's Atlantic coast.

The report, read this morning on the clandestine Radio 15 SEptember, notes that Commander Pajaro and several rebels managed to blow up several fuel storage tanks, each with 54,000-gallon capacity, one of them located in Puerto Isabel.

According to the station, this action has immobilized all of the Sandinists' mobile equipment. The operators of this equipment are also being harassed by the guerrillas. At this point, the guerrillas have caused the Sandinists 22 deaths.

Pajaro's patrol also managed to sink a Sandinist boat in Prinzapolka; its eight crew members died in this action, the MISURASATA report adds. The boat was carrying food and ammunition for the troops stationed in the mining region, who, according to the rebels, are practically isolated now and have no supplies.

According to another report, the Sin Sin Bridge over the Wawa River, on the Atlantic Coast, was blown up by Commander Jabali's guerrillas after a fight with the Sandinist defenders, in which 22 people died.

According to the bulletin, 70 percent of the structure of the bridge was damaged, rendering its lanes useless and isolating the Sandinist groups in La Troquera, Waspam, and Leymus.

MISURASATA has reported only one dead and seven injured in these actions.

ANNIVERSARY OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION OBSERVED

FL161654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The Sandinists and Cubans are united in the struggle against underdevelopment, for a better life, for world peace, and with all their brothers who, in other parts of the world, are fighting against imperialism and exploitation, Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee and chief of its America Department, stated in a speech at the ceremony commemorating the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution. The ceremony was held at the Adalberto Vidal ceramics factory in the municipality of San Jose de las Lajas, Havana Province.

Pineiro recalled that the people of Nicaragua, although poor and underdeveloped, are facing up to the world's most highly developed superpower, which devotes nearly $200 billion to the production of lethal weapons in this year's defense budget.

Also speaking at the ceremony was Marcos Valle Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, who said Nicaraguans want to rebuild the nation in peace but, if invaded or if an attempt is made to trample the fatherland's soil, will wage a people's war, one of immortal revolution.

Peace Movement Greets Sandinists

PA170430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] In a message on the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's victory, the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the People reiterates its support to Nicaragua and condemns the provocations carried out by U.S. imperialism against Sandino's homeland.

The message states that 19 July 1979 has gone into the history of the Latin American and Caribbean nations' struggle because it represented the authentic liberation of the Nicaraguan people and proved once more that unity is the essential element to defeat imperialist interests in the region.

FMLN GUERRILLA OFFENSIVES FORCE 'ARMY PULLBACK'

PA170305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The latest guerrilla offensives of the Salvadoran FMLN have provoked a new Army pullback to its main garrisons in departmental capitals. The rebels are virtually the absolute masters of the rural areas in northeastern El Salvador, into which only some heavily armed elite contingents of the dictatorship dare venture.

Through the development of the "Commander Ana Maria, We Swear to Win" and the "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" offensive, the Salvadoran insurgents have confirmed the importance of sabotage of the regime's economic and strategic installations. Since April, they have staged hundreds of attacks on the transportation system, power plants and towers, fuel storage facilities, and communications centers. The have also damaged agrarian and industrial production and hampered trade.

The intensive use of sabotage has highlighted the vulnerabliity of the regime, which has been unable to respond adequately to the overwhelming blows the FMLN has dealt in 11 of El Salvador's 14 departments, where the regime's war economy is fundamentally under attack.

Sabotage has allowed the guerrilla forces to mobilize their irregular armed contingents, militias, and urban commandos, which have demonstrated their ability to cause power outages throughout the nation's territory, to maintain systematic control of the main highways, and to operate successfully in such important cities as San Salvador, Santa Ana, and San Miguel, which represent the heart of the enemy rearguard. These actions have enabled the FMLN to continue to hold the military initiative which it took in October 1982 and reaffirmed in January 1983. The Army's attempts to come out of its defensive position have ended in resounding failures, which are accelerating its process of internal decay as well as its tactical and strategic stagnation. The alleged counteroffensives against rebel positions in Chalatenango and Morazan departments, to name only the more recent ones, were limited to desperate contention operations in the face of the vigorous guerrilla advance.

The resounding defeat of the dictatorship's special Ramon Belloso Battalion in the town of San Isidro, Morazan Department, was highly significant: The soldiers fled the battlefield after suffering 67 deaths and 47 wounded and losing 70 automatic rifles and 8 support weapons. It is also appropriate to mention the rebels' use of 81-mm and 120-mm mortars that were captured from the Army. This has been raising the technical level and demands of revolutionary military plans, which the regime's troops have been unable to overcome.

The last few months have been marked by great improvements in the quality of the guerrilla forces' structure. The creation of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Group from the FMLN'S national mobile unit has represented an important organizational victory that responds to the needs derived from the development of the war. This represents the ability to fight the enemy in new sectors. This force has joined other offensive groups such as the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, which consolidate the FMLN'S capacity to strike overwhelmingly at the enemy in almost all Salvadoran territory.

Proof of the successful development of the guerrillas' actions is the 4,500-odd losses suffered by the Army during the last 12 months in dead, wounded, and prisoners of war. During this period, the rebels recovered 2,758 weapons and 525,000 rounds of ammunition, and considerable extended their range of action. Therefore, all the regime's attempts to revitalize and reinforce its army are only useless efforts to delay the final blow, which is near.

'DEBATEGATE' SEEN AFFECTING REAGAN'S REELECTION

FL151553 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Washington -- Complications stemming from the "Debategate" scandal may force Ronald Reagan to delay for several months his announcement as to whether he will run for reelection.

Senator Paul Laxalt, who along with other close presidential aides will be in charge of Reagan's reelection campaign, has been studying contingency plans and the possiblity of delaying until December the announcement by Reagan of his decision to run for re-election, that is, 3 months after the established date.

It has been reported that a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved yesterday the procedures for the investigation into the theft of former President James Cater's confidential papers by Reagan's associates.

Although the FBI has been investigating into the "Debategate" scandal, it is believed that it will block any attempt to involve Reagan or his associates.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA EXTENDED

PA160431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Cuba and Argentina extended today in Havana a bilateral cooperation agreement signed in August 1973. The expiration date for this agreement will now be mid-June 1984. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Argentine Ambassador to Havana Luis Raul Claraso de la Vega signed the extension of this agreement at the Foreign Ministry.

The Cuban Foreign Minister stressed that this action promotes bilateral economic development and added that it also shows the willingness of the two sides to reach agreements.

Cuban Vice Foreign Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco and Argentine Under Secretary for Foreign Trade and Regional Integration (Ruben Dario Coidedo), had previously signed a letter of understanding regarding a visit made by this South American official and his retinue, made up of representatives of state-owned and privately owned entities and enterprises.

FIDEL CASTRO CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 12 JULY

FL131156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The seventh plenum of the party Central Committee was held yesterday, chaired by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who also made the closing remarks.

During the plenum, the economic and social evaluation of the nation during 1982 was made and approved unanimously by those in attendance. The plenum recognized the efforts of all our people to fulfill the resolutions of the sixth plenum, and ratified the need to continue to work hard to fulfill the pledges made in response to its appeal. In addition, the seventh plenum approved the report submitted by the Politburo on the principal aspects of work done by the party from April 1982 through March 1983. The report on the work accomplisehd by the party's National Committee on Control and Revision during the period July to December 1982 was also examined.

The plenum ratified the Politburo's decision to relieve Comrade Pedro Miret Prieto of his duties as member of the Secretariat and, at the same time, designated Jaime Crombet as member of the Secretariat.

BARBADOS

ADAMS DECLINES COMMENTS ON BURNHAM MEETING

FL151830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 15, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams has declined to comment on press reports in Trinidad and Tobago that he plans to meet with Guyana's President Forbes Burnham to discuss an alleged multi-million dollar gold smuggling racket between the two countries.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister said he did not want to comment on the unsourced ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) report out of Guyana which appeared in the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN this week.

During last week's Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit in Trinidad, President Burnham had charged that 10 million dollars U.S. in gold was being sumggled monthly into Barbados from Guyana.

Gold was also reported to be smuggled into neighbouring Brazil, Suriname and Venezuela from Guyana, which is currently facing a shortage of basic food items, including wheaten flour.

Prime Minister Adams had responded to Burnham by suggesting that one could bring gold into Barbados but not smuggle the metal. He said there was some gold trade between the two countries but that it was carried on by Guyanese coming here to barter gold for flour.

The Barbados Prime Minister expressed strong doubts that the amount involved in this bartering operation could be anywhere near the 10 million U.S. dollars as Burnham had said.

The TRINIDAD EXPRESS newspaper yesterday quoted Barbados' Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St John as saying that if black market operators out of Guyana were not able to take basic commodities from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and Brazil to their homeland, there would probably have been a revolution in Guyana.

"There would have been a revolution in Guyana ever since, if there wasn't this outlet and source of goods in Barbados and Trinidad," St John said. "The same thing takes place on the Brazilian and Surinamese borders."

He, too, said he would be surprised if there was smuggling to the tune of 10 million dollars a month. Such an inflow, he felt, would have depressed the price of gold in Barbados, and that had not happened.

DOMINICA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES $EC144.2 MILLION BUDGET

FL142345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 14, CANA -- Parliament tonight approved Dominica's 144.2 million dollar (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) budget presented by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles.

The budget, which includes capital expenditures of 82.8 million dollars, reflects the government's move towards implementing a road rehabilitation programme for which it has been seeking overseas funding for the past three years.

BRIEFS

UK PROVIDES FUNDS -- Bridgetown, Barbados, July 15, CANA -- Britain will be providing Dominica with more than 500,000 dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) for the rehabilitation of the treasury building in Roseau which houses the country's law courts. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2105 GMT 15 Jul 83 FL]

DISEASE OUTBREAK -- Roseau, Dominica, July 12, CANA -- The Dominica Government today expressed concern at the discovery of an undisclosed number of cases of leptospirosis and urged the public to adopt greater protective measures. A Ministry of Health statement said a number of dogs have also been diagnosed as having the disease, which was confirmed by the Trinidad-based Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) last month. The statement said that leptospirosis, a disease usually transmitted by rats, had been reported in other Caribbean islands in the past, but not here. The ministry said it was concerned that people may be drinking water contaminated by the urine of infected animals. "The recent increase of cases which allowed us to make a diagnosis could be a direct result of the increase of the rat population after Hurricane David (in 1979)," the statement said. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2216 GMT 12 Jul 83 FL]

GRENADA

HAVANA REPORTS PROGRESS OF AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

PA151714 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Cuban magazine BOHEMIA has reported that 30 percent of the work on constructing the airport in Grenada has been completed. The magazine points out that because of the existence of a quarry and an asphalt plant in Grenada, and thanks to the steel structural material that has been brought from Cuba since 1980, this great project has moved steadily forward. This project is considered by foreign experts to be one of the few in the world that will meet all established international standards.

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REPORTEDLY PASSES IMF QUARTERLY TEST

FL142017 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Jamaica has passed the June 30 quarterly International Monetary Fund test, a knowledgeable source has confirmed to the Gleaner.

First inkling of Jamaica's success was given on Tuesday evening by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, as he opened the Government's reply in the House of Representatives to an Opposition censure motion.

He said that the House can record that based on the criteria of the June 30 performance the country would be entitled to an additional U.S. $40 million on July 15. Mr Shearer said he would say no more but added: "Check us on the 16th."

Prior to this reference, Mr Shearer reported that the U.S. $40 million draw-down from the Fund which the country has received in June, had been used to pay all outstanding arrears up to the end of that month.

The June sum followed the waiver granted to the country after its failure of the March 31 test, which marked the end of the second year of the three year U.S. $698 million loan agreement between Jamaica and the Fund.

Jamaica is to receive U.S. $160.2 in resources this year from the Fund.

Mr Shearer praised the handling by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, of the country's finances and negotiations with the Fund, in his capacity of Minister Finance; noting that if the waiver had not been achieved the situation in the country would be far worse.

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga has signed a $40 million loan agreement with Japan, which will allow for the purchase of two barge-mounted 20-megawatt diesel generating units. [Summary] [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

TOURISM, AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT -- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 10, CANA -- The Tobago House of Assembly plans to spend 553.7 million dollars (1TT dollar; 41 cents U.S. in 1984, with a large chunk going to the development of agriculture and tourism, according to estimates of expenditure laid in the house. According to the estimates recurrent expenditure totals 206.2 million dollars, with 347.5 million dollars to go for a development programme. Deputy chairman of the assembly, Dr Jeff Davidson, who presented the estimates, said the assembly in 1984 would be placing emphasis on agriculture and tourism development. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 10 Jul 83 FL]